LOND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EVEN.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James' Chron
London Chron.
London Evening
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Whitehall Even.
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Public Ledger
Gazett. & M. Post
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Courier & Lond.
London Herald
Oracle & Dai. Ad.
Morning Advert.
18 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Bristol 5
Birmingham 1
Blackburn—Bury
CAMBRIDGE 2
Canterbury 2
Carlisle
Chelmsford
Chester

Coventry
Cumberland
Doncaster
Dorchest. Derby
Exeter, Gloucest.
Hereford, Hull 2
Ipswich
IRELAND 38
LEICESTER
Leeds 2—Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidstone
Manchester 3
Newcastle 2
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
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Reading—Salisb.
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FEBRUARY, 1802.

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Embellished with Picturesque Views of ABERGAVENNY GATE; EXE BRIDGE, near TIVERTON; the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY'S RECEIVING HOUSE at HYDE PARK, &c. &c.

BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1802

Meteorolog. Diary for Jan. 1802, kept at Baldock. Lat. 52°. 2'. Long. 5°. W.

	At 8 A.M.									At 2 P.M.								
Day of Month.	Barometer.	State of Barometer.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of the wind to the cardinal points The quadr.t of the horizon divided into only 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W	State of wind.	Barometer.	State of Barometer.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of the wind to the cardinal points The quadr.t of the horizon divided into only 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W	State of wind.
1	29.74	R	29	25	2			2	little	29.72	S	30	31.5	2			2	little
2	.51	S	28	27			4		R. B	.36	S	31	33			3	1	R. B.
3	.57	R	31	28		2	2		B.	.72	R	31	31		4			No.
4	.88	S	26	20		4			No.	.76	S	34	30.5	2	2			B.
5	.30	S	31	30	3			1	R. B	.23	St.	33	32	2			2	L.
6	.21	R	33	31			4		L.	.27	R	35	34			3		Do.
7	.52	R	29	21.5		2	2		No.	.52	St.	29	25			3		No.
8	.53	St.	33	33	2	2			L.	.55	R	34	34	1	3			L.
9	.58	S	35	32.5	3	1			Do.	.56	S	34	33	4				Do.
10	.16	S	32	30	2			2	Do.	.10	S	33	30.5	3			1	Do.
11	.12	R	28	20			2	2	No.	.11	St.	28	27				4	Do.
12	.26	R	27	18			2	2	Do.	.25	S	25	15.5				4	No.
13	.25	St.	21	16.5				4	Do.	.26	R	25	25	2			2	Do.
14	.57	R	25	22	3			1	R. B	.60	St.	26	28	3			1	Do.
15	.89	R	26	23			4		No.	30.00	R	28	27	4				No.
16	30.07	St.	23	19			3	1	R. B.	30.0	S	26	32			2	2	R. B.
17	29.86	R	32	36			2	2	Do.	29.81	S	26	38.5			1	3	Do.
18	.81	R	36	37			1	3	Do.	.79	S	38.5	41.5				4	L.
19	.57	S	40	41			1	3	V. B.	.37	S	42	46			1	3	V. B.
20	.41	R	38	35	1			3	R. B	.54	R	29	40	1			3	L.
21	.02	S	41	41				4	Str.	29.00	St.	40	40				4	V. St.
22	.70	R	36	35	2			2	B.	.86	R	27	39.5	2			2	R. B.
23	30.10	R	32	29.5				4	No.	30.09	S	36	38				4	No.
24	29.94	S	38	39			3	1	L.	29 93	S	41	43.5			2	2	R. B.
25	.90	S	39	34.5			3	1	Do.	.89	S	40	42			3	1	L.
26	.86	St.	39	41.5			3	1	Do.	.80	St.	43	47			3	1	R. B.
27	30.01	R	42	43 5			3	1	Do.	30.10	R	44	48.5			3	1	L.
28	.12	S	41	39			4		R. B.	.08	S	43	46.5			4		B.
29	29.89	S	39	38			4		B.	29.83	S	41	42			4		Do.
30	.86	R	38	34.5			4		L.	.81	S	40	42.5			4		R. B.
31	.75	S	43	46			3	1	R. B.	.69	S	44	45			3	1	V. B.
	29.64		33.26	31.13	18	11	54	41		29.63		35.05	36.11	26	11	39	48	

Meteorological Table for February, 1802.

	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.				
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Feb. 1802.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Feb. 1802.
Jan.	°	°	°			Feb.	°	°	°		
27	43	47	40	30,46	cloudy	11	33	35	32	29,64	snow
28	39	48	40	,45	fair	12	31	39	30	30,06	fair
29	38	46	39	,18	cloudy	13	30	37	31	,08	fair
30	39	46	42	,12	fair	14	30	35	30	,07	cloudy
31	42	47	48	,02	cloudy	15	31	36	30	29,87	cloudy
F. 1	45	48	42	29,59	cloudy	16	30	38	36	,56	cloudy
2	40	48	39	,77	fair	17	38	44	40	,15	rain
3	41	47	38	,83	showery	18	38	42	39	,29	cloudy
4	38	46	39	,76	showery	19	39	44	42	,50	rain
5	37	46	40	,42	fair	20	41	44	46	,39	rain
6	44	49	38	,29	showery	21	47	52	47	,58	cloudy
7	36	39	34	,95	fair	22	47	56	51	,72	rain
8	30	43	38	,90	rain	23	48	55	46	30,00	rain
9	38	42	34	,84	fair	24	47	52	45	29,78	cloudy
10	32	39	33	,57	fair	25	40	44	37	,80	showery

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For FEBRUARY, 1802.

Mr. URBAN, *London, Feb.* 14.

A SINCERE Admirer of Mrs. Weſt's character and conduct in life was highly gratified by the juſt encomium you were pleaſed to beſtow on her writings*, which are allowed by many great Divines to be founded on ſound principles of piety and morality, as well as executed with a degree of ability that ſhews ſuperior talents and a cultivated mind. But allow me to ſay, Sir, I was ſurprized, after reading her various publications, that your correſpondent, p. 7, could for a moment ſuppoſe that ſhe made, and carried her butter to market. Such habits of life would totally unfit the mind for literary exertions; and, I am ſure, if Mrs. Weſt's ſituation had required ſuch daily labour, ſhe neither could, nor would have ſpent her time in the ſervice of the publick, however ready that publick may now appear to reward the merit they ſo loudly commend.

Mr. Weſt is in truth a farmer, cultivating a ſmall paternal eſtate in a pariſh where his anceſtors reſided in reſpectable ſtations. He is alſo a tenant to his wife's father, and the worthy rector of Bowden, who ſucceeded Mr. Weſt's grandfather and brother in that preferment. His circumſtances are not affluent, yet they have always allowed Mrs. W. to appear with œconomy as a gentlewoman; and to receive as viſitors, occaſionally, people Mrs. Weſt's humility teaches her to eſteem as ſuperiors; but ſhe has never been ſeduced by vanity to accept invitations which ſhe thought would interfere with a ſtrict attention to trivial domeſtic duties.

As a wife, mother, daughter, and *a farmer's* wife, ſhe is an example to be held up to every female. In the latter point of view, ſhe ſhines in carefully preſerving the cheeſes that are made in her houſe, ſeeing what butter ſhe can ſpare is *properly ſent to market*, and in every thing regularly overlooking the buſineſs a large family occaſions. What leiſure ſhe has is ſpent in reading, during which her hands are employed in knitting ſtockings for her huſband, and three ſons, the eldeſt of whom is placed in a merchant's counting houſe, and gives a fair promiſe of following the excellent advice her letters to him contains.

Few ſubjects, Mr. Urban, are more grateful to my mind than dwelling on the virtues of a woman ſo highly venerate. In the Britiſh Critick of November laſt her manners, &c. &c. are mentioned with approbation; and it is needleſs to add ſhe has always mixed in good company.

Before I take leave, allow me to ſay, that when I meet Mrs. Prudentia Homeſpun (the name ſhe aſſumes in Goſſip's Story, Advantages of Education, Tale of the Times, &c.) I ſhall adviſe her when ſhe *next goes to market with butter*, that ſhe makes uſe of Dobbin and panniers, by which means her hands will be at liberty for knitting ſtockings; this method is always practiſed by the Welſh women. X. Y.

* Vol. LXXI. p. 735.

Mr. URBAN, *North of Ireland, Feb.* 16.

IF Epitaphienſis (p. 7) will look into the Britiſh Critick for November 1801, he will ſee, at the concluſion of the Review there given of Mrs. Weſt's excellent Letters to her ſon, a very ſatisfactory account

account of her perſon, character, and family, which are of the moſt reſpectable connections. And though her worthy huſband farms, I believe, his own eſtate, and ſhe ſuperintends the management of her houſehold and dairy with the moſt exemplary œconomy, they are neither of them in the low ſituation which this writer ſo heedleſſly repreſents, with a very blameable inattention to their feelings. This is written from a mere regard to juſtice, remote from, and utterly unknown to, the parties.

Yours, &c. DESBOROUGH.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 18.

IN taking a ſurvey of ſome eſtates in the county of Lincoln during the courſe of laſt ſummer, I met with a place which I ſhould be very glad to ſee ſome further account of from ſome of your better-informed correſpondents. The place I allude to is ſituated three miles South of Sleaford, in the lordſhip of Burton Pedwardine, about fourſcore yards from Old-ſtreet road, or Marham lane. It conſiſts of a ſquare moated area of about ten acres (now a ploughed cloſe), whereon hath been and now are marks of ſeveral foundations of buildings. The place is called *Marhams*, and is part of the eſtate of Orby Hunter, eſq. The moat is ſupplied by a little rill of water which runs by the place. Tradition ſays here hath been a village; if ſo, I am not ſurprized at its being forſaken, from its low, damp, and ſolitary ſituation, added to bad roads and cold clay lands.

The manſion of the Pedwardines, at Burton, ſtood juſt about 30 yards from the church to the Weſt. The moat ſtill remains; and the adjoining lands ſtill are called the Parks. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 23.

THE character of an excellent man ſeems to have been ſo truly, though briefly, pourtrayed in the following letter, which falling into my hands has tempted me to become your correſpondent, that I ſhall be happy to ſee it recorded in your moſt valuable Miſcellany. MARIANNA.

"SIR, *Feb.* 14, 1795.

"Amongſt thoſe who bear a ſincere part in your ſorrows, give me leave to condole with you on the great and lamented loſs which your family and the country have ſuſtained in the late Earl of Macclesfield. The death of a parent is an event peculiarly affecting. Memory, ever buſy upon theſe occaſions, fondly retracing paſt ſcenes, recalls the endearments of former times, placing them in full view before us, and giving additional poignancy to grief. The tears of affectionate duteous ſorrow ſtream, and reaſon for a while oppoſes the current in vain. His Lordſhip's public and private virtues will be held long in remembrance. They were acknowledged to be genuine, becauſe, like himſelf, they were mild, benignant, and unoſtentatious. He derived no luſtre from his rank; but his rank much from his character and conduct. In a venal and corrupt age, it is well known, that the calls of honour and the obligations of religion were ever, with him, ſacred and inviolable. Theſe virtues, Sir, which his Lordſhip poſſeſſed in ſo eminent a degree, form part of your inheritance, and ought to be your conſolation. Departed worth, though full of years and honours, claims the willing tear; and the human heart may, and is allowed to exult in its cloſe alliance with integrity, excellence, and virtue. I am," &c.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 15.

WALTHAM BLACKS, p. 36, were a ſet of deſperate villains, whoſe depredations were chiefly in or near Waltham foreſt, in Eſſex. The nature of their offences will appear by the preamble of an act of parliament paſſed on the occaſion, 9 Geo. I. c. 22. anno 1722, and called, from the offenders, *The Black Act*. X. Y.

"Whereas ſeveral ill-deſigning and diſorderly perſons have of late aſſociated themſelves under the name of Blacks, and entered into confederacies to ſupport and aſſiſt one another in ſtealing and deſtroying of deer, robbing of warrens and fiſh-ponds, cutting down plan-

plantations of trees, and other illegal practices; and have, in great numbers, armed with swords, fire-arms, and other offensive weapons, several of them with their faces blacked, or in disguised habits, unlawfully hunted in forests belonging to his Majesty, and in the parks of divers of his Majesty's subjects, and destroyed, killed, and carried away the deer; robbed warrens, rivers, and fish-ponds; cut down plantations of trees; and have likewise solicited several of his Majesty's subjects with promises of money, and other rewards, to join them; and have sent letters in fictitious names to several persons, demanding venison and money, and threatening some great violence if such, their unlawful demands should be refused, or if they should be interrupted in, or prosecuted for such their wicked practices; and have actually done great damage to several persons who have either refused to comply with such demands, or have endeavoured to bring them to justice, to the great terror of his Majesty's peaceable subjects; the offences are made felony without benefit of clergy.

*** A CORRESPONDENT FOR THIRTY YEARS refers us, for *Waltham Disguises*, to Cyclopædia, *Black Act*; and for *Marmonicks* [rectius *Mawmonicks*] to Gent. Mag. vol. VII. p. 642; and expresses his approbation of Mr. Boucher's proposed new Glossary; whose Prospectus we recommend to our readers to bind up with their volume of Magazines.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 9.

OBSERVING the anxiety of W. B. (LXXII. p. 1176.) to obtain all the information possible relative to the late Rev. Dr. James Chelsum, I should be yet more unworthy of the profit and pleasure I derived from that valuable man's friendship during a long series of years, did I not state what particulars I conveniently am able concerning him. I must premise that his father belonged to the choir of Westminster-abbey, and has a monument erected to his memory in the West cloister. The son was born before the year 1740, and was on Bp. Williams's foundation at Westminster school (the present Abp. of York being then master), wearing a purple gown; an eleemosenary sort of education, but the more honourable to those characters who have arisen from it to moral, political, or literary distinction in laudable pursuits. He was usher in the school for several years; I forget the time of his retirement, but should suppose it was about the year 1765 or 1766; being then usher of the 5th form. He was for many years afterwards resident at Christchurch, Oxford, in the various useful public offices of tutor, censor, and proctor; and in the amiable private occupation of comforting, through pecuniary assistance and personal attention, a venerable mother, who placidly closed a respectable life at the age of 90. Hence he was preferred to the college curacy of Lathbury, near Newport Pagnel; and to the benefice of Badger, in Shropshire, by Isaac Hawkins Browne, Esquire, whose learned and liberal mind will, no doubt, be ready to furnish materials for a biography of his friend, so far as he may deem prudent, which will, I am persuaded, be commensurate with the enquirer's wishes. His other and chief preferment was the rectory of Droxford in Hants, (given him by bishop North, to whom he was chaplain;) where he resided much, and where he buried his excellent mother, to whose memory he dedicated a good mezzotinto print, (a strong likeness in her advanced life), and liberally distributed copies among his intimate friends. He had, before her death, had a very unfavourable constitution, his spirits being very unequal, which, after that event, obliged him to be consigned to the care of a relation near London, with whom he resided, except during a short interval of unsuccessful, though well-meant enlargement, till his death, 1801. He is buried at Droxford, where he merits a tribute to his memory. As to his social character, I know he was not equally welcome in all companies; but allowance should be candidly made for persons of unequal spirits. If he sometimes assumed

ſumed a flight that might ſeem too gay for the dignified Divine, yet I do not remember any tinge of immorality or ill-nature: if they at other times took a tone that might ſeem unſociable, they ſociably allowed the proper gaiety of thoſe, whom, alas! they could not join. During his beſt flow of ſpirits, he was in manners inſtructive, entertaining, polite; in morals pure, charitable, pious. His rich learning is well known to many; the written proofs are in his remarks on Gibbon's Infidel Chapters in his Roman Hiſtory; and in a Reply to a Defence of thoſe Chapters. Being a great amateur of the elegant arts, he made a valuable collection of prints and gems, eſpecially Taſſie's Imitations, to whom he was an early and able patron, and who executed a medallion of him in white compoſition, with a conſiderable degree of reſemblance. He latterly publiſhed an ingenious ſmall Eſſay on the Hiſtory of Mezzotinto. I ſo much accord in the tranſcendant duty of making the great maſs of mankind more truly the images of God than they at preſent ſeem enabled to be, that I hope my friend was author of N° 3 in the *Olla Podridæ*; and I hope and truſt in God that the object will be purſued by all means conſiſtent with convenient, not luxurious, ſocial arrangements. I am clear that governments will ſubſiſt the longer in proportion. Dr. C's Travels with Archdeacon Gooch were on a friendly footing, ſweetened by that mutual politeneſs which reconciles different ages, for the Doctor was ten years older. This was, I think, about 1773. Let me add, that the Doctor was a true obſerver of the Sabbath-day, and brought me in an inſtant to allow that even ſacred concerts were objectionable, by cauſing the breach of it in the attendant ſervants. He was a ſtout enemy to the Slave trade. He was appointed Boyle Lecturer, but his nerves were unequal to the office.

And now, Sir, wiſhing ſucceſs to the reſearches of W. B. and to the new intended edition of the venerable Bowyer's Life and Time, I remain, yours faithfully and reſpectfully, E. D.

*** P. Q. obſerves that Dr. Chelſum, LXXI. 1176, printed another ſermon, 1788, from 2 Tim. iii. 17: "The Caution of the Church of England in the Admiſſion of her Candidates for the Miniſtry, ſtated and conſidered." W. B. ſeems to have forgot that he publiſhed at firſt, anonymouſly, 1776, "Remarks on the laſt chapter of Mr. Gibbon's Hiſtory (XLVI. p. 562); reprinted, 1778, with his name (XLVIII. p. 230.)

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 13.

THE numerous admirers of Dr. Vincent's nervous pamphlet will thank you for pointing out to him the following eulogium, made in 1710, by a grateful Scholar, on Dr. Knipe, one of his predeceſſors.

"Though I have loſt my *natural* parents, who were moſt indulgent to me, and the great Dr. Buſby, whoſe memory to me ſhall be for ever ſacred; yet, I thank God, I have a Maſter ſtill remaining, to whom I may pay my duty and acknowledgements for the benefits I have received by my education. It muſt be acknowledged, that the utmoſt end of your inſtruction tends to the underſtanding of the Text of the Holy Bible in all the learned languages, and the fundamentals of our Religion, as taught in the Catechiſm, Nine and Thirty Articles, and Homilies, of the Church of England; ſo that whoſoever has had the happineſs of an education under you at Weſtminſter muſt attribute it to his own neglect, if he be not a good Chriſtian, and conſequently a loyal ſubject." [See King's Works, ed. 1775, vol. III. p. 292.]

Yours, &c. Anglicanus.

DR. REES requeſts the Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine to do him the favour of permitting him to correct a miſtake, for he cannot yet allow himſelf to call it a wilful miſrepreſentation, which occurs in a letter of Tyro-Botanicus, inſerted in p. 38 of the number for January. The writer obſerves, that "the botanical part"

of

of the new Cyclopædia "is asserted to be under the direction of Dr. J. Stokes." SUCH AN ASSERTION NO WHERE OCCURS; nor do the proprietors and editor of that work need to recur to the dishonourable artifice suggested by that writer. In consequence of Dr. Stokes's kind promise of some assistance in the botanical department, his name was inserted in the list of those gentlemen, who were coadjutors in this work: but he is no more accountable for every article in that department than Tyro-Botanicus himself. In the progress or at the close of the work every gentleman's contributions will be specifically appropriated to their respective author.

Having settled this point, as Dr. Rees hopes, to the satisfaction of Dr. Stokes, he begs leave to add a word or two on the remarks of Tyro-Botanicus. A reader, who has no access to the Cyclopædia, would imagine from his statement, that nothing more is said or designed to be said concerning the *Abele-tree*, besides what occurs in his partial extract. It is defined to be a species of POPLAR. The word Poplar is in large characters, which, according to the plan uniformly pursued in the work, refer the reader to the genus for the particular description of the subordinate species. Tyro-Botanicus has, therefore, charged defect on the word in consequence of his own misapprehension of its nature: and he might as well have animadverted with severity on the Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge, because under *Abele-tree* he has referred to POPULUS. The Cyclopædia as really refers to POPLAR, though not in a manner level to the apprehension of Tyro-Botanicus. The same observation is applicable to the article ABERDAVINE, which is said to be a species of FRINGILLA, more generally called SISKIN; and it is added, see SPINUS.

After this explanation, the Editor shelters himself under the justice and candour of the publick against such reflections. His own reputation and that of the gentlemen with whom he is concerned will, he trusts, prevent any individual from imagining, that they are capable of acting in a manner so dishonourable as this writer has insinuated.

Feb. 10, 1802.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 12.

THE late Sir William Jones, at the end of his Bible, wrote the following note:

"I have regularly and attentively read these Holy Scriptures; and am of opinion, that this volume, independently of its Divine Origin, contains more true sublimity, more exquisite beauty, more pure morality, more important history, and finer strains both of poetry and eloquence, than can be collected from all other books, in whatever age or language they may have been composed.

"The two parts, of which the Scriptures consist, are connected by a chain of compositions, which bear no resemblance, in form or style, to any that can be produced from the stores of Grecian, Persian, or even Arabian learning: the antiquity of those compositions no man doubts; and the unstrained application of them to events long subsequent to their publication is a solid ground of belief, that they are genuine predictions, and consequently inspired."

This declaration of Sir William Jones, that he regularly and attentively read the Scriptures, affords a striking proof that the investigation of religious truth is not incompatible with the exercise of a laborious profession, and an exemplary discharge of the duties both of public and private life. If the urgency of worldly cares, and a consequent want of opportunity, might be pleaded by any one as an excuse for neglecting the study of the Scriptures, this great man surely might have been allowed to avail himself of it; for, independently of the important trusts reposed in him as chief magistrate of the Supreme Court of Judicature in India, which he performed with conscientious fidelity, he was con-

continually employed in various researches, tending equally to the enlargement of knowledge and to the improvement of virtue. By a judicious management of his time he was enabled to traverse over the greater part of the circle of human science, of which the volumes which he has bequeathed to posterity exhibit an illustrious monument. In those volumes he appears in the different and seemingly irreconcileable characters of an historian, philosopher, lawyer, antiquary, and poet; each of which he sustained with a degree of excellence almost peculiar to himself. Well therefore has a celebrated writer applied to him, what Plato said of Socrates, Ἡ δὲ τελευτὴ τῶν ἑταίρων ἡμῖν ἐγένετο, ἀνδρὸς, ᾧ ἡμεῖς ἐφαίμεθα, φαίη τις ἂν ἐπιεικεστάτου, πολυμαθεστάτου, καὶ μάλιστα καλοῦ καὶ ἀγαθοῦ. From pursuits of this nature, however, his mind was not unfrequently averted to the invigorating and refreshing study of Divine Revelation; which, as it is in itself the most important enquiry that can engage the thoughts of man, and most beneficial in its effects, so it eminently tends, far beyond all other pursuits, to enlarge and strengthen the human understanding, and enables it patiently to endure toil in the acquirement of every other science. This trait in the character of Sir William Jones will be respected, I am sure, and, I hope, it will be imitated by those who are emulous of running the same professional career, and of following his footsteps in the paths of honour. Of this truth let them be assured by his example, that a strict attention to religion will render a man better qualified to perform the most complicated duties of active life; and that the most active life will always afford sufficient leisure for the public and private exercise of religious duties.

What is here said of the excellency, the beauty, and the consistency, to be found in the sacred volume, is in its fullest extent strictly true. If such a character were given of any other book, with what eagerness and curiosity would that book be sought after by all, who have any pretensions to literary taste! And what are the matters contained in the Holy Scriptures? Are they not of the most interesting nature, inasmuch as they relate to man, his duties, and expectancies. If any other inducement to the study of them were wanting, here it is—*This is the book of God, which contains the words of eternal life!*

Yours, &c, R. H.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 17.

In the eulogium on the late Sir William Jones, inserted vol. LXXI. p. 1191, as an extract from the Asiatic Annual Register, I was sorry to see an intermixture of error and fable. The editor of the Annual Register tells us, that Sir William, after having made a tour of several months in France, was at Paris introduced at court to the French king; who was much pleased with his conversation, and made many enquiries respecting some of the provinces he had travelled through; to all which Sir William answered in the particular dialect of each province. On this I beg to remark, that there was no French court at Paris: foreigners were introduced to the king at Versailles, who made a point of never exchanging a word with them, the late Duke of Norfolk being the only exception, upon the king's being informed that he was the first Peer of Great Britain, and a Catholic. As to Sir William's acquiring the particular dialects of different provinces in a tour of a few months, the absurdity of that is its own refutation.

*** Our friend "The Architect" having declined giving a drawing of Abergavenny Gateway, we have availed ourselves of a very excellent view of the same sent to us from another quarter. (*See Plate II. p.* 124.)

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 6.

IF you inſert the view of *Exe Bridge, Tiverton (Plate I.)*, you will greatly oblige your numerous readers in its vicinity. This antient bridge has for two ages withſtood the impetuous current of the River Exe when roſe to an amazing height by the melting of the ſnow. It has lately been conſiderably widened, and the wall on one ſide removed to give room for a raiſed cauſeway railing, which projects ſome feet over the water. The temple which is ſeen on the left, together with the ſurrounding grounds, belongs to Thomas Phillips, eſq. of Collipriеſt, a beautiful and pleaſant ſituation near the banks of the river. C. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 8.

I SEND you *(fig.* 2) a drawing of a ſtone mould for marking funeral-cakes, in the poſſeſſion of Thomas Beckwith, of the city of York, painter, and F.A.S. 1785. The outer circle is 11½ inches diameter, on a ſquare ſtone about two inches thick; the hollow parts ſunk about ¼ of an inch.

It hath been long a cuſtom in Yorkſhire to give a ſort of light ſweetened cakes to thoſe who attended funerals. This cake the gueſts put in their pocket or in their handkerchief, to carry home and ſhare among the family. Beſides this, they had given at the houſe of the deceaſed hot ale ſweetened, and ſpices in it, and the ſame ſort of cake in pieces. But if at the funeral of the richer ſort, inſtead of hot ale they had burnt wine and Savoy biſcuits, and a paper with two Naples biſcuits ſealed up to carry home for their families. The paper in which theſe biſcuits were ſealed was printed on one ſide with a coffin, croſs-bones, ſkulls, hacks, ſpades, hour-glaſs, &c.; but this cuſtom is now, I think, left off, and they wrap them only in a ſheet of clean writing-paper ſealed with black wax. It is cuſtomary alſo to ſet a plate or diſh in the room where the company are with ſprigs of roſemary; and every one takes a ſprig, which they carry in their hand to the grave, and, as ſoon as the ceremony is ended, every one throws their roſemary into the grave. T. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 9.

THE incloſed *(fig.* 3) is a repreſentation of a cromlech ſtanding in the glen of Bryanſtown, about ſeven miles from Dublin, in the barony of Rathdown. It conſiſts of ſix ſtones placed perpendicularly, and on theſe an enormous one is laid in an inclined poſition, which is in length 15½ feet, in breadth 12 feet, and in thickneſs from 2 to 5. It is computed to weigh 26 tons.

If you deem it worthy of a corner in your next Miſcellaneous Plate, it is wholly at your ſervice. Σ.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 1.

THE incloſed view in Hyde Park, *fig.* 4, the production of a young lady, furniſhes a pleaſing proſpect of the Serpentine river; and of that very uſeful building on its Northern bank, the Receiving-houſe of the Royal Humane Society. The building in the back-ground is the Cake-houſe, an oppoſite view of which you gave in vol. LXXI. p. 401. ISLINGTONIENSIS.

THE PROJECTOR, No. II.

"Verte omnes tete in FACIES; et contrahe quicquid
Sive animis, ſive arte vales." VIRG.
"Get all the HEADS you can, no matter how."

IF ſecrecy has its advantages, it has its diſadvantages likewiſe. If he who determines to carry on his buſineſs *incog.* eſcapes ſome dangers to which the profeſſion of Author as well as Projector is expoſed, he is at the ſame time the continual prey of ſuſpicions and fears, and may be ſaid to enjoy the ſnugneſs rather than the ſecurity of a private ſtation. He is apt to fancy that he is diſcovered by thoſe who are thinking on other ſubjects, and to take to himſelf caſual hints and expreſſions which are not levelled at him. He conſequently often endeavours to eſcape when there is nothing to fly from, and guards anxiouſly againſt detection before he has even excited curioſity.

It may be thought that one who is ſenſible of all this would be proof againſt ſuch vain fears and imaginations; but I know by experience that Philoſophy is a much better thing to write about than to practiſe; and, therefore, without boaſting of ſuperior reſolution and firmneſs, I muſt humbly take the liberty to ſhelter myſelf under the authority of a learned Divine, who aſſures his readers, that "the beſt of men are but men at the beſt."

A few days ago I met with an inci-

dent

dent which certainly tried my courage, and which, I hope, it will be allowed was somewhat disheartening to a PROJECTOR in the commencement of his public labours. As I was walking through the Strand, I happened to overtake a man and woman, evidently of the lower order, in close conversation. What the subject was I had no business to enquire, and no anxiety to discover; and I thought indeed that I had heard quite enough, when, on my passing them, the woman exclaimed, "Ay, he had always too many *projects* in his head to do any good."

Now, although it may be very allowable in my literary friends to give me their advice, caution me against precipitation, and exhort me to weigh well

"Quid ferre recusent,
Quid valeant humeri,"

the pride of authorship disdains to submit to the sneers and discouragement of the vulgar, who can be no judges, or very indifferent ones, of the weighty matters of the quill. We are less ashamed to be conquered by the lion than by an animal of more ignoble breed. It is the kick of the ass which aggravates the injury, and turns misfortune into insult. It may be said, however, that the ominous words above recorded were not addressed to me. Perhaps not, although of that I have no proof; yet I confess I could not help feeling their force, as a man will not be less hurt by a stone thrown at random than if it had been pointed. The incident afforded me many grave and dejecting reflections on the usage I may expect, unless I can contrive to rescue the name of PROJECTOR from the disrepute into which it has fallen, and give a sort of consequence to those who confessedly have no object in view but the good of mankind.

On my arrival at home, I could not help imparting the circumstance to a confidential friend who was waiting for me, and whose opinions seemed in perfect unison with my own. "I sympathize cordially with you," said he, "and can enter into your feelings. There is nothing hurts me so much as to suffer by those whom we think our inferiors. For my part, I carry this doctrine rather farther than yourself, or than most men. If I am doomed to receive injuries of any kind, I own I should prefer them at the hands of persons of superior rank, or even from inanimate objects of the better sort. For example, if a man is to lose his money on Hounslow-heath or Shooter's hill, how much more agreeable to part with it to a highwayman genteely mounted than to a low-bred footpad, so poor and miserably furnished for his trade, that he is, perhaps, all the while frightening you with a brass candlestick? And if I were to meet with an accident in the street, I should certainly prefer a patrician to a plebeian casualty. I never pass by a cheesemonger's, when they are popping their cheeses from a cart into the shop, without shuddering at the disgraceful end of that man who should be killed by one of them. What a pretty figure a Cheshire cheese would make in an Obituary, or a few deal-boards on a marble monument! Who would not prefer dying under the Lord Chancellor's coach, or even that of the Speaker, to the best dray Mr. Whitbread ever sent out? And then, with respect to the dangers of the sea, who would not rather go to the bottom in a 74 than in a coasting vessel? As to diseases too, I think there are distinctions to be made. There is something becoming in a fever or gout; but I am at this moment tormented with the toothach, which I tell you 'between ourselves.' There is a dignity, Mr. Projector, there is a dignity to be consulted in our misfortunes; and no man ought to be so miserable as not to study the Graces. You never heard me grumble about the thousand pounds I lost by Jack Humbug's bankruptcy; and why? because I knew he never was worth a groat, and broke for half a million."

My friend was running on in this strain, in which probably few of my readers will be disposed to follow him, when the servant brought me the following letter, which operated as a more refreshing cordial than all he had advanced on proud losses, spirited robberies, genteel accidents, and right-honourable fractures. I cannot refuse to give a preference to a writer who has honoured me with so early an application.

"To the AUTHOR of the PROJECTOR.

"SIR,

"I shall make no apology for, perhaps, being the first to address you on the commencement of your paper. I have no compliments to pay, for neither of us is yet of consequence to 'give and take' in that way. I can foresee all you were about to say in your second Number; your modesty,

desty, your humility, and the useful train of ingratiating preliminaries which your predeceſſors have advanced, in order to deprecate critical ſeverity. Perhaps you were about to give us an account of yourſelf, your family, or your club, for Projectors, of all people, ought to keep one another in countenance by aſſociation; but theſe matters, let me tell you, will come out hereafter with more propriety. In my opinion, you ſhould imitate the dramatic rather than the hiſtoric form, and begin in the middle of the plot, reſerving the *denouement* for the laſt act, in which we are generally told who and who are related.

"My buſineſs is urgent—I have diſcoveries to make of great importance, and which cannot be longer concealed; and I know no better vehicle for the diſcloſure than that you have choſen for the exhibition of your projects. Moſt of Mr. Urban's readers are very much concerned in what I am to bring forward; and therefore, without farther preface, I hope you will give this letter a place in your next paper.

"Your readers have, doubtleſs, heard of the miſeries created in Europe by a ſect called the *Illuminés*, or *Illuminati*, whoſe object was to throw every kingdom and ſtate into confuſion, and to take off the *heads* of all perſons of worth and diſtinction. I need not ſay how well they ſucceeded. But you may be juſtly alarmed when I inform you, that a party has been gradually forming in this country, whoſe deſigns are no leſs aimed at the *heads* of the better part of the community than thoſe of the *Illuminati*, and who imitate them in many particulars. They aſſume, for inſtance, the name of *Illuſtrantes*, or *Illuſtrators*, which, I think, will be allowed to ſignify much the ſame with *Illuminati*; and ſo eager are they to take off the heads of perſons eminent for rank, talents, wiſdom, and piety, that they care not what riſks they run, nor what depredations they commit, to attain the deſired object. Having been a conſiderable ſufferer by them, although my own *head* be too inſignificant for their notice, I truſt I am qualified to explain their hiſtory, and I ſhall not be ſcrupulous in my narrative.

"At what time this conſpiracy was formed I have not been able to learn; but the more early conſpirators betrayed their deſigns as far back as the 17th century. I have been able to recover the names of Evelyn, Aſhmole, and Pepys, who left large collections of *heads* ſevered from the bodies of the moſt diſtinguiſhed characters of their day. The Earl of Oxford, in the beginning of the laſt century, was another of the ſame ſchool. One Ames, in later times, wrote a book expreſſly in favour of their doctrines, which he called a *Catalogue*, as the French *Illuminati* chuſe to diſperſe their principles in a *Dictionary*, or *Encyclopædia*: it is not difficult to ſee through ſuch tricks. The late Earl of Orford, better known by the name of Horace Walpole, was a diſtinguiſhed partizan of this ſect, and contributed more to *beheadings* than any man in our times. It is incredible how many perſons of note he brought to the *block*; and ſo hardened was he in this wickedneſs, that, when he publiſhed what he had done, he called the work *Anecdotes*. I could alſo mention a Mr. Cracherode, lately deceaſed, of whom it was ſaid, that 'no money could ſtand between him and any man's *head* he took a fancy to.' And I might point out ſome of the ſect who are living, and, what is very extraordinary, hold valuable and lucrative offices under Government, and yet are notoriouſly addicted to the principles of the *Illuſtrantes*.

"But I wave the mention of individuals, ſome of whom, we muſt in charity believe, may have been artfully ſeduced into the notion that detruncation is neceſſary to human happineſs, and that an Engliſh gentleman is valued, like an Indian warrior, for the number of *ſcalps* he can produce. I ſay, I wave this, and paſs to one GRANGER, whom I take to be the Robeſpierre of the faction, the *hydra-headed* monſter, whom nothing could ſatisfy, who devoured innumerable ranks and claſſes, and fixed their *heads* in his repoſitories, as the Turks are ſaid to decorate their palaces with the heads of their priſoners. To this man, who, ſtrange to ſay! was a clergyman of the Church of England, we are to look, if not for the riſe, certainly for the extenſive ſpread of the ſect of *Illuſtrators*; and it is wonderful to me that he ſhould have been ſo long unnoticed, and be permitted to die quietly in his bed, although, I make no doubt, he muſt in his laſt days have been haunted by the *headleſs corpora, opera omnia, ſyſtemata*, &c. which he had ſo cruelly mutilated. Be that as it may, he wrote four volumes explaining the doctrines of the ſect, offering rules and maxims, and pointing out where *heads* may be got let them be ever ſo *private*. Of this work I am ſorry to record the ſucceſs, but my library furniſhes me with ſo many melancholy proofs, that I cannot be ſilent; and if this ſhould be thought a matter which perſonally concerns myſelf, I appeal to thoſe ſtanding evidences, the book-ſtalls of London and Weſtminſter, where the *trunks* of all the eminent men of the laſt three centuries lie expoſed without a *head* among them, and are ſold as mere trafh and rubbiſh; for, alas! in the opinion of moſt men, what is a *body* without a *head*?

"I have ſtated ſome degrees of compariſon between the *Illuminati* and the *Illuſtrators*; but I muſt now explain wherein they differ, and wherein, in my opinion, the former are the more conſiſtent charac-

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ters. The *Illuminati* had for their object the destruction of monarchy and religion. Thus far we know; they scarcely affected to disguise it, for the object pervades all their undertakings. But the *Illustrators* cannot be accused of aiming their weapons at the *heads* of kings and clergy so much as at confounding all ranks, orders, and degrees, jumbling together peers, gentry, clergy, lawyers, soldiers, authors, artists, and women, without any distinction arising from professional merit, wisdom, valour, wit, or beauty; often indeed preferring deformity to symmetry, a Hunchback to an Adonis, a fool to a Newton, and setting a value on some *heads* for no reason that I can discover but because the parties they belonged to happened to be hanged. The object of the sect, therefore, you may perceive, Mr. PROJECTOR, is sheer anarchy, as may be farther elucidated by mentioning some of their well-known practices.

"And here, I must say, they discover an uncommon artfulness. You know not exactly where to *have* them. If from their cruel practices on the bodies of Kings (and they have actually cut off the heads of some from their monuments*), you accuse them of antimonarchical principles, they smile, talk of their impartiality, and shew you that they have done the same thing to Freethinkers and Philosophers. In truth, if the subject were not too serious, one would be induced to think they were a species of humourists who indulged in odd fancies for the amusement of mankind. I have known one of them exchange *the Seven Bishops* for a *scarce Chimney-sweeper*, and barter the *family* of *Stewart* for a *gang of conspirators*. So little taste and gallantry have they, that I have seen *Anne Boleyne* and *Mary Queen of Scots* given for *Moll Cutpurse*; and it is not above a month ago that one of the sect, in a public shop in Westminster, in the presence of several clergymen, offered *Bishop Latimer*, *Sir John More*, and five *Gresham Professors*, for *Colly Molly Puff*. A gay youth may be of opinion, that the exchange of a superannuated *judge* for a *wise virgin* is not very injudicious; but it is intolerable to think that an *old sexton* should be pitted against a whole *dean* and *chapter*, and *Mother Louse* take precedence of *Queen Elizabeth*. Yet such anarchy of taste and estimation is peculiar to the bigots of this sect, who respect none of those qualities which the rest of mankind have agreed to reverence. Principles, political or religious, are nothing in their reckoning. The Reformation, the Restoration, and the Revolution, are with them mere dates, and nothing else. I have known a whole series of *Arminian* Divines exchanged for '*a hairy woman playing on the harpsichord*,' and the venerable head of *Calvin* basely bartered for *dumb Jack*; nay, if *Tiddy Doll* could be purchased by the *Long Parliament*, there are many who would think it an excellent bargain. The most learned of our Prelates cannot sometimes stand in competition with *Hugh Peters*; and those *illustrators* will often prefer conspirators to loyal subjects, for no reason that I can conceive unless that they are ready *beheaded* to their hand. One of them, by way of a great favour, shewed me the other day a head of '*Esop of Eton, the drunken, punking, rhyming cobler.*' And what do you suppose, Mr. Projector, had he given for this worthy personage? I tremble while I write it—but the price of this drunken, punking, rhyming cobler, was three of Queen *Mary's Martyrs*, two *Geneva Reformers*, *Archbishop Cranmer*, and a head that once belonged to Charles I.

"Such are some of the practices of this sect. And now I leave it to be determined by your readers, whether they do not deserve to be taken into very serious consideration. I have furnished you with the *data*, and I hope you will make a proper use of them. I am, Sir, your humble servant, ANTI-GUILLOTINE."

The length of my correspondent's letter will necessarily prevent my offering many remarks on the subject of it in this paper; but it has not escaped my observation, although, what my correspondent terms a sect and a conspiracy, I am rather inclined to think is a *disease*; and I freely confess I myself have not been without some smart attacks of it, however I may have endeavoured to keep it down. The disease is very well known, principally under the name of *a Granger*; it is a vast *gathering*, and the characteristic symptom is a reluctance in the patient to have it *dispersed*. I know a very worthy young man who was seized with it a few months ago, and is a deplorable instance of its power. I shall, perhaps, relate his unhappy case in a future paper.

* One Rapin, who is now standing by me, can attest this.

MEMOIRS OF THE REV. MR. JOSEPH ROBERTSON;

[Found among his papers, directed to Mr. John Nichols, Fleet-street; and evidently intended for the Gentleman's Magazine, to which Mr. R. was a frequent and valuable Correspondent, principally under the signature of EUSEBIUS.]

THIS biographical sketch was written by Mr. Robertson, to ascertain his genuine publications, to prevent misrepresentations in some particular circumstances, and such false, injurious,

jurious, and inſignificant anecdotes, as are frequently introduced into the memoirs of literary men, who perhaps, like himſelf, had no ambition to obtain the notice of future biographers, and,

"That ſecond life in others breath,
Th' eſtate, which wits inherit after death."

ROBERTSON (JOSEPH) was deſcended from a reſpectable family, which from time immemorial poſſeſſed a conſiderable eſtate at Rutter, in the pariſh of Appleby, in Weſtmoreland. His father was an eminent maltſter; and his mother, the only daughter of Mr. Edward Stevenſon, of Knipe, in the ſame county, couſin to Edmund Gibſon, biſhop of London. He was born at this latter place, Auguſt 28, 1726; but his father ſoon afterwards removing to Rutter, he was ſent, at a proper age, to the free-ſchool at Appleby, where he received the rudiments of claſſical learning under Mr. Richard Yates, a man of eminent abilities, and diſtinguiſhed character in his profeſſion. From thence, in 1746, he went to Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his degree in arts, with conſiderable reputation for his ingenuity and learning. On his receiving orders he was, for ſome time, curate to the celebrated Dr. Sykes, at Rayleigh in Eſſex, "with whom," ſays archdeacon Blackburne, "his liberal principles, with reſpect to religion and government, would meet with ample encouragement *." In 1758, he was inſtituted to the vicarage of Herriard in Hampſhire; in 1770, to the rectory of Sutton in Eſſex; and in 1779, to the vicarage of Horncaſtle in Lincolnſhire, to which he was preſented by his relation, Dr. Edmund Law, biſhop of Carliſle.

In 1761, he publiſhed a ſermon, intituled, "The ſubverſion of antient Kingdoms conſidered," preached at St. John's, Weſtminſter, Feb. 18, the day appointed for a general faſt. In 1772, he reviſed and corrected for the preſs Dr. Gregory Sharpe's poſthumous ſermons; and the ſame year completed a new edition of Algernon Sidney's Diſcourſes on Government, with hiſtorical notes, in one volume quarto. Thomas Hollis, eſq. by whoſe perſuaſion this edition was undertaken, ſays, "the editor has diſtinguiſhed himſelf eminently, even beyond my great expectation of him, by his ability learning, and induſtry *."

In 1775, a remarkable incident happened, which excited the public attention. A young woman whoſe name was Miſs Butterfield, was accuſed of poiſoning Mr. Wm. Scawen, of Woodcote lodge in Surrey. Mr. Robertſon thought her very cruelly treated, and took an active part in her defence. On this occaſion, he publiſhed a letter to Mr. Sanxay, a ſurgeon, on whoſe teſtimony Miſs Butterfield had been committed to priſon; in which he very ſeverely animadverts on the conduct and evidence of that gentleman. After ſhe had been honourably acquitted at the aſſizes at Croydon, he publiſhed a ſecond pamphlet, containing, "Obſervations on the caſe of Miſs Butterfield," ſhewing the hardſhips ſhe had ſuſtained, and the neceſſity of proſecuting her right in a court of juſtice: that is, her claim to a conſiderable legacy, which Mr. Scawen had bequeathed her by a will, executed with great formality, two or three years before his death. The cauſe was accordingly tried in Doctors Commons. But though it was univerſally agreed, that this unfortunate young woman had been unjuſtly accuſed, and that Mr. Scawen had been induced, by falſe ſuggeſtions, to ſign another teſtamentary paper, in which her name was not mentioned, yet no redreſs could be obtained, as the judge obſerved, "that it was the buſineſs of the court to determine the cauſe, according to what the teſtator *had* done; not according to what he *ought* to have done."

Mr. R. is ſaid to have been the author of a uſeful tract, publiſhed in 1781, "On Culinary Poiſons." In 1782, he publiſhed an elegant little volume for the improvement of young people in reading, intituled, "An Introduction to the ſtudy of Polite Literature." This perſormance was mentioned as the *firſt* volume of an intended ſeries on the ſame ſubject; but the *ſecond* never appeared, owing, as it is ſuppoſed, to the plagiariſm of one †, who reprinted the greateſt part of the volume then publiſhed in a mean and vulgar tract, for the uſe of Sunday-ſchools.

In the ſame year he reviſed and publiſhed a medical work of his friend Sir

* Memoirs of Thomas Hollis, eſq. vol. I. p. 450.

* Memoirs of Thomas Hollis, eſq. vol. I. p. 448. † Mr. Paley.

Cliſton

Clifton Wintringham, "De Morbis quibusdam Commentarii," in one volume 8vo; to which a second volume was afterwards added in 1791.

In 1785, he published an Essay on Punctuation, in 12mo. In this treatise he has illustrated a dry and unpromising subject, with a variety of elegant and entertaining examples: a fourth edition of this essay was printed in 1796.

In 1788, Mr. R. surprised the learned world by a publication, intituled, "The Parian Chronicle, or the Chronicle of the Arundelian Marbles, with a Dissertation concerning its authenticity." The tendency of this work is to shew, that the authenticity of this famous inscription is extremely questionable.

The authors of the "English Review," in their account of this publication, say, "However the commonly received system of antient chronology may suffer by this discovery, we cannot help giving our tribute of applause to the ingenuity, acuteness, and learning, of the author. The reader, who, on opening this volume, expects only to find a discussion of some dry points of antiquity, will find himself agreeably disappointed, when he is introduced into a field of general history and enlarged erudition *."

The learned compilers of the Encyclopædia Britannica express their opinion of the above-mentioned work in the following terms: "In this dissertation much ingenuity, as well as judgement, and a great extent of antient learning, are displayed. Some answers have appeared; but none of them calculated to remove the objections, or materially to affect the arguments, which have been stated with so much learning and ingenuity against it †."

In 1795, Mr. R. published a translation of Telemachus, with notes, and the life of Fenelon, in two volumes 12mo; on which the Reviewer in the Gentleman's Magazine observes, that, "this work bears the marks of that elegance, taste, and learning, for which the translator, or the annotator, is eminently distinguished ‡."

By a note to the dissertation on the Parian Chronicle ‖ it appears, that he was concerned in writing the Critical Review "for twenty-one years, from August 1764, to September 1785, inclusive. During this period he was the author of above 2620 articles, on theological, classical, poetical, and miscellaneous publications ¶.

In 1797, Mr. Robertson published "Observations on the Act for augmenting the Salaries of Curates, in four Letters to a Friend," 8vo. ** "These letters contain an animated representation of the hardships, which may attend the rigorous application of the Curates' act, when extended to a living of eighty or a hundred pounds a year; with some just and poignant observations on the little attention and encouragement paid to probity and learning in the present age ††." These observations were written in consequence of what the author thought a disproportionate and oppressive inforcement of the Curates' act, by which the *inmane* and *considerate* bishop ******, when the vicar was above 70 years of age, and in a precarious state of health, reduced his small living, worth about 40l. a year, to less than *twenty!*

In 1798, he published "An Essay on the Education of Young Ladies, addressed to a person of distinction, 8vo. and the next year, "An Essay on the Nature of the English Verse, with Directions for reading Poetry," 12mo.

Mr. Robertson married in the year 1758, Miss Raikes, the daughter of Mr. Timothy Raikes, apothecary, in London, by whom he had several children, who died in their infancy. With this lady, who possessed many amiable virtues, he found his house the constant residence of domestic felicity.

[To these Memoirs, printed literally from Mr. Robertson's hand writing, we have only to add that he died Jan. 19, 1802, in his 76th year.]

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 13.

THE following charge by the Rev. James Cowe, vicar of Sunbury, Middlesex, delivered to the master of the workhouse, at a vestry, held April 13, 1801, for the purpose of introducing better orders and regulations in the workhouse, deserves a wide circulation:

* English Review for April 17 8, 275.

† Encyclopædia Britannica, articles *Arundel* and *Chronology*.

‡ Gent. Mag. vol. LXVI. p. 47.

‖ Parian Chronicle, p. 205

¶ As appears by a list in MS.

** Gent. Mag. vol. LXVII. p. 314.

†† European Magazine, April 1797.

"As

"At a time when many of the poor are labouring under peculiar difficulties, and are exerting their utmost efforts to maintain their families without parochial aid, it seems highly necessary to state to you the principle, which ought both to actuate you, as master of our workhouse, and the poor who are supported in it at so great an expence.

"In the first place, you are hereby required to maintain order and regularity, and to repress idleness and profligacy, among those entrusted to your care. With this important view, none of the poor are to be permitted to leave the premisses of the workhouse without your knowledge and consent.

"In the next place, you are to keep them employed in picking oakum, horse-hair, wool, and feathers; in making mops, cutting furze, knitting stockings; in works of husbandry, or other necessary and useful occupations; or, they may be more particularly employed in the various branches of the woollen and worsted manufactory. Remember, however, that to procure *regular employment* for them, is a most important part of your duty. You are not to allow any to be idle, who are capable of labour.

"In carrying on these beneficial objects, we trust that you will pay peculiar attention to the manners and conduct of those who, through their own mismanagement, improvidence, or vices, are reduced to indigence, and become burdensome to the parish; and that you will endeavour to reform their principles, to lead them to a more sober and orderly mode of life, and to introduce moral habits among them. We expect that you will make a marked distinction between the industrious and the idle, the orderly and the turbulent. And we highly recommend it to you to give premiums occasionally (suppose once a month) to the most industrious and deserving among the poor, and thereby excite a laudable spirit of exertion and improvement. But those who do not perform their business peaceably and properly, or are indolent, refractory, or profligate, are to be restricted in their diet, or to be otherwise punished.

"With respect to the children, you are to take the utmost pains to instruct them in reading and in the Church Catechism, to form them to early habits of industry, piety, and virtue; and to shew them, as they grow up, the importance of making some provision for themselves against sickness, accident, or the infirmities of old age. They are often to be reminded, that, through the blessings of Providence, their chief preservative from future distress must be their own prudence, œconomy, and industry. You are, therefore, to direct and encourage their exertions, to elevate their minds gradually to a state of manliness and independence, and to inculcate gratitude, contentment, and benignity of heart.

"A book is to be procured, in which shall be inserted the names, ages, times of admission, and former occupations, of all the poor in the workhouse; and a weekly account shall be taken, specifying how each of them has been employed, for the inspection of the minister, parish-officers, and other respectable inhabitants.

"While the poor are to be thus orderly, and thus usefully employed, according to their ages and abilities, you are further required to maintain and clothe them properly, to pay great and daily attention to their health and cleanliness, to make them attend public worship every Sunday, and to treat them at all times with humanity. And we earnestly request, that on a Sunday evening you will assemble them together, and read to them some portion of Scripture, and some sermon or religious tract, which will be put into your hands, for the purpose of instructing the ignorant, comforting the unfortunate, and reforming the vicious or the thoughtless.

"While you are to be thus assiduous in promoting those regulations that are essential to industry and good morals, we cannot omit this opportunity of mentioning another point, of no small importance to the health and comfort of the poor. It will naturally be expected, that *cleanliness* among the poor, and in the workhouse, should be a constant object of your attention. It will also, we are confident, be your wish and endeavour to prevent any contagious disorder from spreading. For these purposes, we think that the work-room should be well ventilated. The floors and the machinery should be regularly washed once a week with warm water. The bed-rooms should be swept every morning, and washed every week; and the windows kept

open

open all day. And, beſides theſe ſalutary precautions, to which we hope you will pay ſerious attention, you are occaſionally to requeſt the pariſh-officers to have the different apartments of the houſe white-waſhed with hot lime.

"In ſhort, we truſt that you will ever bear in mind the momentous duty you have this day undertaken, and will uſe your utmoſt exertions to diſcharge it in a manner that will give general ſatisfaction to the pariſh, will procure reſpect from the poor, and will ſecure the approbation of God and of your own conſcience."

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 18.

YOUR early inſertion of the following queries would extremely oblige a conſtant reader and his friend.

1. Did Mary, Counteſs of Pembroke and Montgomery (relict of Earl Henry), leave iſſue by her ſecond huſband North Bernard?

2. What iſſue-male did Anthony Browne, the firſt Viſcount Montacute, leave, and to whom is that title ſuppoſed to belong?

3. Whether William Brabazon, the ninth earl of Meath, whoſe death is recorded in your vol. LXVII. p. 529, was ſucceeded by his brother *John*, or, as Kearſley has it, by his couſin, *Edward* Brabazon?

4. Was not the celebrated beauty, Lady Ranelagh (whom Fielding, in his Tom Jones, ſelects as a model of beauty), Catherine Boyle, daughter of Richard, Earl of Cork, and lady of Arthur, ſecond Viſcount Ranelagh, father of the firſt Earl of R.?

5. The Moores of Salop, ſeated at Larden, were ſaid to be deſcended from the ſame ſtock as Moore, Earl of Drogheda. Qu. Do any of that family now exiſt, and where is an account of them to be met with?

6. Lady Edward Fitzgerald, better known by the name of Pamela, is generally ſaid to be a daughter of the infamous Duke of Orleans by Madame de Genlis, *ci-devant* dutcheſs of Sillery; but I find that that lady, in her "Tales of the Caſtle," aſſerts, that ſhe was the daughter of an Engliſh Capt. Seymour. What iſſue did Lord Edward leave by her? Before his connection with her it appears that he had ſerved with honour in the army, and deſerved the character drawn by his couſin, Mr. Fox: the principles which had been inſtilled early into her mind by her reputed mother, were too ſucceſsfully communicated to her ill-fated lord.

7. When did the title of baronet, in the antient family of Jocelyn, of Hidehall, become extinct? Qu. is the Baronetage, about to be publiſhed by Betham, to include all the families to whom patents have been granted, whether ſurviving or extinct? C. P. H. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewſbury, Feb.* 2.

BEING in Birmingham lately, I went into St. Philip's church, and, among the monumental inſcriptions in that beautiful ſtructure, ſelected the following on a neat tablet againſt one of the North pillars. As it perpetuates the memory of a great and good man, I make no doubt of your giving it a place in your valuable Muſeum.

"Near this place are depoſited the remains
of the Hon. PETER OLIVER, LL.D.
formerly
His Majeſty's Chief-juſtice
of the Province of Maſſachuſett's Bay,
in New England.
In the year 1776,
on a diſſolution of government,
he left his native country;
but in all the conſequent calamities
his magnanimity remained unſhaken;
and (though the ſource of his misfortunes)
nothing could diſſolve his attachment
to the Britiſh Government,
nor leſſen his love and loyalty
to his Sovereign.
On Thurſday, the 13th of October, 1791,
in the true faith and hope of a Chriſtian,
he reſigned this life,
aged 78."

Yours, &c. D. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 8.

IT is now much more than a century ſince the following eſtimate was made. If the globe of the earth be divided into 30 parts, the Pagans inhabit 19, the Mahometans 6, and the Chriſtians 5, of thoſe parts. Since that period, our improvements in geographical knowledge have been conſiderably enlarged. Many new and moſt extenſive countries, repleniſhed with numerous inhabitants, have been diſcovered, and the interior parts of other countries more thoroughly explored; ſo that the above eſtimate can be no longer conſidered as accurate. Perhaps ſome of your readers may be induced to communicate a more exact calculation.

Yours, &c. A. U.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Britiſh Muſeum, Jan.* 11.

A PARTIAL and mutilated publication of the accompanying eſſay, in which it was my anxious deſire to do juſtice to two very worthy characters, and one of them alſo very diſtinguiſhed by rank in the year 1800, having appeared in print; I ſhall eſteem it as a great favour if you will inſert the whole of it, if not too long, as I wrote it on the ſpur of the occaſion, and on the beſt authority, in your uſeful and entertaining Miſcellany. I conceive it to be entirely within the line of your plan, which is to catch the ſtriking features and characters of the times, and hold what is praiſe-worthy and to be admired up to public view and for general imitation. It appears, indeed, rather late, but ſtill it may not be without ſome good effects. T. M.

FIRMNESS IN DANGER:

A Biographical Sketch, written towards the cloſe of the Year 1800.

IT is the peculiar province of hiſtory, as well as the duty of the biographer, to ſelect from the great maſs of human events, as they are perpetually rolling on, thoſe more ſtriking incidents, thoſe deeds of exalted worth, which, when blazoned on her recording page, may produce the effect of exciting, in future ages, a noble ſpirit of emulation. Whether theſe ſplendid inſtances of magnanimous virtue in individuals force themſelves upon the attention of the hiſtorian while he contemplates the field of military glory, whither the ardent love of his country and juſt indignation at her wrongs tranſport the impetuous youth and urge him to plunge, unterrified, amidſt the fierceſt alarms of battle; or whether they take place in the more tranquil walk of civil and domeſtic life; that duty is equally incumbent: nor can the pen of genius ever be more nobly employed than in holding up ſuch illuſtrious examples as models of imitation to admiring poſterity. It muſt ſtill, however, be owned, that the triumphs of heroes, even in a juſt cauſe, rather dazzle than delight us: we always connect with thoſe triumphs the horrors and carnage of the enſanguined plain, the ſhrieks of the unfriended orphan, and the tears of the diſconſolate widow. The milder glories that illumine the path of the juſt in civil and domeſtic life, are mixed with no ſuch diſguſting alloy. But, if to bare the gleaming ſteel, when indiſpenſably neceſſary, with undaunted fortitude, be meritorious, how much more praiſe-worthy, how much more Chriſtian-like, is it to prevent that neceſſity, in the firſt inſtance, by acts of forbearance and benignity!

It has been too much the faſhion of late years to call in the aſſiſtance of the military upon every trifling diſturbance in the metropolis, when a vigorous exertion of the great civil force, wiſely intruſted by the conſtitution to the Chief Magiſtrate, would alone have effectually quelled every effort of ſedition to diſturb its tranquillity. Theſe moderate and equitable (though rather, in this martial age, unfaſhionable) ſentiments are well known to have pervaded the breaſt, and regulated the conduct, of the late active and worthy lord-mayor HARVEY CHRISTIAN COMBE, eſq. than whom, it may be truly affirmed, none of his predeceſſors ever filled the civic chair with more diſtinguiſhed honour to himſelf, with more ſolid advantage to his fellow-citizens, and with more juſt and decided applauſe from the *impartial* publick in general. This gentleman had well conſidered the very arduous office which he had taken upon himſelf in times the moſt critical and diſtreſſing, perhaps, ever experienced in this country; contending parties running high, even to the extreme point of diſſention; the numerous claſſes of toiling mechanicks unable, by the utmoſt exertion of their induſtry, to provide their families with the neceſſaries of life at their preſent unequal price; and thouſands of the ſtill poorer ſort abſolutely famiſhing in the ſtreets, goaded by deſpair to commit the worſt crimes, and brave every ſpecies of puniſhment! Tumults and riſings were therefore naturally to be expected throughout the whole of the preſent critical year; but, well aware of the vaſt power with which, as before obſerved, on great exigencies, the conſtitution has wiſely armed the chief magiſtrate of the firſt commercial city in the world, he was determined, when neceſſity called it forth, to depend on that force alone; and, from the firſt moment of his entering on his high function, he not only took effectual care that the police of London ſhould be kept up on the moſt reſpectable footing, but be ready at a moment's call, and ever prepared to act with firmneſs and vigour. Mr. Combe attentively

tively conſidered the nature of London mobs in general; that, with many unprincipled ruffians who, for the moſt part, form and head them, men who, while they loudly clamour of diſtreſs and grievance, feel very little indeed of what they complain, while their ſecret views are devaſtation and plunder,—that with theſe ſcoundrels are too often blended, eſpecially in times like the preſent, many unfortunate perſons, who really and deeply feel the excruciating pangs of want, and are duped by thoſe banditti into exceſſes and outrages, of which they know not that the final reſult can only be a dreadful increaſe of the calamities under which they groan. With an aching art he reflected, that the mother, driven to madneſs by the cries of her half-famiſhed offſpring, in hopes of procuring them, ſhe hardly cares by what deſperate means, a morſel of bread to ſave them from periſhing, ruſhes from her cellar, the cave of deſpair, to join the furious herd; and that to the ſame unhappy courſe is often irreſiſtibly impelled the diſtracted ſon, to ſupport his infirm parent on the bed of ſickneſs, aggravated by the pangs of famine. A train of miſguided youth and other heedleſs vagabonds, objects rather of pity than vengeance, bring up the rear of this motley throng. Would any man, poſſeſſing a ſpark of generoſity or humanity, after previouſly knowing and weighing theſe facts, except in the laſt dreadful extremity and when every gentler means had utterly failed, give orders to an irritated ſoldiery to pour their deſtructive fire among this miſerable herd, compoſed of ſuch heterogeneous ingredients? But ſuppoſing that one or two of thoſe ruffians, who generally, however, have cunning enough to keep out of the way of danger, and leave the wretches duped by them to periſh, were to drop by that fire, what compenſation would the death of ſuch miſcreants, or even a thouſand of them, afford for the mother torn from her gaſping children, or the ſon, his only ſupport, rent from an agonizing parent!

Theſe ſtrictures are not written with a view to defend mobs or popular inſurrections of any kind; but, in times ſevere and trying like the preſent, humanity will long pauſe before it orders the fatal trigger to be pulled. Neither are theſe pages intended as a laboured panegyric on the gentleman juſt mentioned. He wants it not; his character is recorded, with an adamantine pen, in the archives of his country, and is alſo engraved on the heart of every patriotic Briton. They are only incidentally connected with Mr. Combe as they have relation to a matter that happened in his mayoralty; but they alſo contain a high additional proof of his wiſdom and magnanimity.

An inſtance of coolneſs and undaunted firmneſs, in a very trying ſituation, ſuch as is ſeldom to be met with, was exhibited, during the late riots, by a private individual, which highly merits to be tranſmitted down to poſterity. John Bolland, eſq. a very eminent hop-merchant, and a gentleman of the moſt unſullied honour and probity, not only in the tranſactions of common life, but in all his vaſt concerns in the mercantile world, is the proprietor of a large manſion and extenſive warehouſes ſituated in Mark-lane, near the central ſpot where that buſineſs is carried on. In the courſe of September laſt, an immenſe mob, compoſed, as moſt mobs are, of many unprincipled villains, mixed with a few miſguided and really diſtreſſed perſons, but all pleading alike the urgency of extreme want, made their way to the corn market, with intent, as they averred, to *lower the price of corn*, that is, in fact, to over-awe the fair trader by horrible oaths and menaces, and make him accept a price inferior to what he can afford, or elſe to plunder and diſperſe his commodities, and barbarouſly abuſe himſelf. About the period when their inſolence was at its height, Major Plomer, of the Eaſt London militia, happening to paſs that way during the undiſtinguiſhing fury of the moment, and having been miſtaken by the populace for what they were pleaſed to ſtyle a monopolizer, or foreſtaller, became the object of their implacable reſentment, and was purſued by them, and pelted with dirt and ſtones. Entreaties and remonſtrances were uſed in vain with theſe infatuated diſturbers of the public tranquillity. A report was rapidly and induſtriouſly ſpread among them, that the perſecuted object of their reſentment was an opulent miller, who was willing enough to grind the face of the poor, but not the ſacks of hoarded corn that lay piled in his granaries. His firſt retreat was under a cart or waggon that ſtood in the ſtreet; but this defence proving

inſecure,

inſecure, he next flew for ſhelter, and readily obtained admiſſion, into the neighbouring houſe of Mr. Bolland.

The connexion, between an opulent miller and an eminent dealer in hops, ſeemed an idea natural enough to a mob, determined to find or make excuſes for their ravages: both in their opinion muſt, of neceſſity, be execrable monopoliſts, and their fury increaſed tenfold. The lower windows of the houſe were immediately daſhed to pieces, and the outrage was accompanied with threats to pull down the premiſſes, if the miller were not delivered up to their fury. Mr. Bolland was not at home when the diſgraceful buſineſs commenced, but happened juſt at this juncture to return, and, though he ſaw his premiſſes in the utmoſt danger from their unbridled fury, yet greatly commended the young men in his counting-houſe for giving protection to an inſulted gentleman, and declared himſelf reſolved, rather than violate the hoſpitable reception thus afforded, to ſee his houſe a pile of ruins. In the mean time, however, the Major, juſtly anxious for the event, with the aſſiſtance of ſome of the clerks who had originally given him admiſſion, eſcaped by the roof through the whole extent of Mr. Bolland's premiſſes, which terminate backwards in Mincing-lane, and ſoon got beyond the reach of danger. It would only have been doing an act of retributive juſtice and kindneſs, if that gentleman had immediately returned, at the head of a ſufficient force, to reſcue, from farther hazard, the property and premiſſes expoſed to ſuch imminent danger on his ſole account; but, in ſuch critical ſituations, the mind is often thrown ſo entirely off its balance as to afford ſcarcely an opportunity for the operation of cool reflection; and therefore no cenſure is intended to be caſt on the Major by this remark, though the event might have been leſs unfortunate had ſuch a thought occurred to him.

The fury of the mob had now ariſen to its greateſt height: the ringleaders would not believe the miller (as they perſiſted in calling the Major) had made his eſcape, and continued exerciſing their brutal fury on the ſpot, till every pane of glaſs in the front of the houſe was demoliſhed. It was a circumſtance extremely fortunate that Mr. Bolland's lady, with her numerous and amiable young family, were at that time ſafe at his country-houſe, or the moſt diſtreſſing and even calamitous conſequences might have enſued; for, what are worth, ſenſe, beauty, and every other female accompliſhment that can make domeſtic life enviably happy, to a furious banditti? Mr. Bolland himſelf, now become the object of their reſentment, might have eaſily eſcaped by the ſame avenues as the Major; but, with the noble firmneſs inherent in Britiſh minds in extremities like theſe, he diſdained meanly *to fly*, and leave his property to the mercy of a ravaging mob. Happy would it have been for the peace of the metropolis, in the dreadful year 1780, if the ſame reſolute line of conduct had been adopted by others under ſimilar circumſtances. Where there is no guilt, but where, on the contrary, the mind is armed with conſcious integrity, there ought to be no fear; and the cool determined conduct of this gentleman deſerves to be held up as a pattern for imitation to diſtant poſterity. It will be obſerved, however, that with this coolneſs, the reſult of integrity, was mingled no culpable neglect or temerity. Expecting his houſe every moment to be entered and ranſacked, he carefully collected together his moſt valuable papers, bills, &c. and, having carefully depoſited them in his iron cheſt, ſat down at his deſk, the poſt of a merchant, locked the iron door, and waited the event in ſilence, not neglecting, however, to ſend a truſty perſon to let his friend, the lord-mayor, know in how unpleaſant and perilous a predicament he at that moment ſtood.

It happened that the worthy magiſtrate in queſtion was juſt at that inſtant going out, attended with his uſual ſuite, in order to ſuperintend, with his accuſtomed diligence, the tranſaction of public buſineſs at Guildhall? but, the moment he received the intelligence of Mr. Bolland's critical ſituation, with a zeal and promptitude that did honour to his feelings both as a man and a magiſtrate, he ordered his horſes heads to be turned towards Mark-lane, and, with a numerous body of peace-officers, hurried away to the reſcue of his friend.

Every pane of glaſs in the front of the houſe being, by this time, demoliſhed; a ſhower of dirt and ſtones was pouring into the apartments through the broken caſements, and it was

with

with the utmoſt difficulty that the lord-mayor and his immediate attendants, when they arrived, could force their way into the houſe, whence his lordſhip, ſtill determined to abide by the excellent and patriotic maxim, which has diſtinguiſhed his mayoralty, not to call in the military while there remained the remoteſt poſſibility of reſtoring tranquillity by means of the civil power, with great energy and ſpirit harangued the populace from what *were* the drawing-room windows; expatiated on the enormity of their unprovoked aſſault upon the houſe and property of a moſt reſpectable and worthy citizen; laid before them the certain and dreadful conſequences of their perſeverance in that criminal line of conduct; and threatened to read the *Riot act*. This benevolent addreſs not having the immediate effect deſired, a few of the more daring aggreſſors were ruſhed upon by the officers of the police in attendance, and ſecured as proper examples for public juſtice and inſulted clemency. Shortly after, the mob having immenſely increaſed in numbers and audacity, the lord-mayor was compelled to deſcend among them; and, things now wearing a formidable appearance, reluctantly read the *Riot-act*. Still it was not his intention to make uſe of the military but in the very laſt extremity. A body of troops, conſiſting ſolely of citizens, armed to defend that city which their commerce ſupports, were ſtationed near at hand, and were now called forth to intimidate, rather than to inflict death upon, the infatuated mob. Theſe were marched to the ſpot, and, by the energy of their exertions, without firing a muſket, prevailed in effectually diſperſing them. Thus, without the loſs of one human life, terminated an affair which had begun to aſſume the moſt alarming aſpect, and which a precipitate order to attack with the bayonet or with ball might have inflamed to a dreadful height, and been the occaſion of deluging the ſtreets of London with the blood of its citizens. What happened in the evening the ſame day, when ſeverer meaſures were obliged to be recurred to, does not come properly under conſideration in this little ſketch, intended merely to ſhew, in Mr. Bolland's cool and intrepid conduct, an example for others to follow under ſimilar circumſtances; and from the lord-mayor's, to prove that a temperate and firm uſe of authority will, we do not ſay *always*, ſince deſperate caſes require deſperate remedies, but generally, ſucceed, where harſher meaſures would only inflame the malady, and rend wider the wound which they were intended to heal.

GRECIAN ARCHITECTURE. No. VIII.

Mr. URBAN, *Portſea, Feb.* 2.

EXPERIENCE proves that nothing pleaſes ſo univerſally as the productions of thoſe artiſts who have moſt preciſely copied Nature. It was this that ſtamped on the works of the antients that excellence which has become the admiration of ſucceeding ages. For Nature, in her full and ſmiling vigour, unfolds before us nothing deformed, nothing but what beſpeaks the wiſdom of its Divine Author, and gratifies the mind. Where have we, in reality, any production of the utmoſt exertion of human genius that can be ſaid to have in it a new-invented beauty? All that delights and ſeems new are the changes in poſitions of real and natural beauties; the proportions of which may indeed be varied, but never violated without diſguſt. As in muſical productions, that which pleaſes is the variety given to the harmonious chords, that nature has eſtabliſhed in ſound, ſuitable to the organ of the human ear; and, however variouſly theſe chords may be interchanged, not one can be violated, but the ear, even in the multitude unacquainted with muſical proportion, will immediately diſcover and feel diſguſt at the falſe note it hears. Now, whether ſome objects of ſight have in them a like quality that eſtabliſhes a reciprocal concordance between them and the human eye, ſimilar to that which is experienced between the ear and the natural proportions in ſound, is the queſtion on which hangs the enſuing controverſy. The objects of the hearing we know by the enjoyment of muſic, where nature has beſtowed what is called an *ear and taſte*, have a real and poſitive beauty: the queſtion is, whether ſome objects of ſight have the ſame? In deciding, this allowance muſt be made, as in muſic, for impediments in Nature's way. There can be but little doubt, but that the human eye rightly diſpoſed would acknowledge every beauty in the works of Nature, when men are not prevented by preposſeſſions of mind in favour of ſome leſs natural, but

but more found conceit. and theſe give the judgment a much greater bias than is commonly ſuſpected. A man under the influence of the firſt laſting impreſſions imbibed in infancy, and the habits formed from erroneous principles of education, will think with conviction, ſpeak with affection, and write with energy, in ſupport of a favourite ſyſtem; in which another, bleſſed with exemption from ſuch prepoſſeſſions, ſees nothing but unnatural diſtortions recommended only by arguments drawn from hypothetic premiſes. It were abſurd, then, to conclude, that there is not in viſual objects preſented to us by Nature any thing poſitively beautiful; becauſe a few, influenced by ſuch prepoſſeſſions, maintain this kind of beauty to be only in *their* productions, which are ſeen to be oppoſed to *thoſe* of Nature. Now, as it is the figure and proportion that, in viſual objects, give birth to poſitive beauty, in copying theſe into the works of art, ſuch as Architecture, Painting, and Sculpture, all depends on attention to what Nature has invariably fixed, and what ſhe ſometimes ſeems to ſport with; for by this muſt be preſerved that kind of harmonious agreement between the human eye and the proportionate forms under which her beauties are diſcerned. Nature, then, ſeems to have eſtabliſhed forms dependent on the circle for the diſplay of her choiceſt beauties. Thus we behold the ſun, the ſtars, and planets, all in ſpheric form; and the bending ſky is every where ſeen by every eye as Nature's ſtupendous dome, riſing from its horiſon as from its ſpring, and that ſpring the earth itſelf. Birds, by her inſtructed, build their neſts all circular, and the very clouds let down their humid collections in globular drops. The bodies of trees are in circular forms contracting themſelves, but ſtill within leſs circles as they grow; and every germen copies the model of the ſtock from which it ſprouts. Theſe forms, as Nature's fixtures, the artiſt muſt not attempt to change; but where Nature ſeems to ſport, is in the variety of proportions and forms in her productions of animals, flowers, and beauteous leaves which are preſented to the artiſt for imitation. Yet in theſe her ſymmetry has its limits, beyond which beauty ceaſes, and diſtortion takes its place; for though, in the human animal for example, two faces may be very differently proportioned and both equally beautiful, yet if the forehead were to be higher than half the face, or the eye no larger than a tooth, the diſtortion would be monſtrous, and all ſymmetry diſgraced. As Nature, then, ſets bounds to her ſymmetry, and is ſtable in her forms of bending lines, the artiſt muſt ſtudy theſe, and imitate them, or he will not produce any poſitive beauty in his architectural or other deſigns. The column, like a tree, is gracefully to diminiſh as it riſes to a height to receive its capital, which is enriched with ſome of Nature's variety of leaves, and ſuppports an entablature originally deſigned for uſe, and its uſeful parts now beautified with imitations of natural leaves and flowers, interſperſed with mouldings that take both their name and form from the gentle flowing waters that undulate before Nature's ſoft breezes and ſhew their graceful bendings againſt the ſhore; apertures for light and niches judiciouſly diſpoſed beneath, crowned with Nature's arches exactly turned, not with points, but as ſhe directs.

Now, Mr. Urban, full much muſt that man's mind be indiſpoſed by diſtorting habits, and his diſcernment ſtrangely biaſſed by prepoſſeſſion, that does not ſee that it is an excellence in imitating theſe perfections in the works of Nature, which ſtamps on architectural deſigns that *poſitive beauty* which has arreſted the attention and excited the admiration of all mankind, as often as the Grecian ſtyle has been revived, through the courſe of more than twenty ages paſt; and in the preſent, when diſengaged from its diſowned exceſſes, ſtands without a rival, amidſt the buſy anxious exertions of thoſe who, decoyed from Nature's ſchool, are attempting to recommend the *falſe taſte* for unmeaning flights in what is commonly called Gothic architecture, which in ſome of our cathedrals ſtrike the beholder with amazement and with awe; but this effect cannot be called pleaſure ariſing from a poſitive beauty but by ſuch as pervert the uſe of words. For in the Gothic ſtructures, even in their finiſhed ſtate, we meet not with imitations of natural productions; and of courſe whatever ſtrong impreſſion they make on the mind, it can only be conceived as a pleaſure by thoſe who, from prepoſſeſſion and cheriſhed habits, ſee in ſuch works what they have been accuſtomed to applaud. Men are eaſily led,

led, by early impreſſions in favour of a ſyſtem, to believe the beauties they fancy in it to be real, but for no other reaſon than becauſe they ſee in it what accords with the habitual notions they have imbibed, and of which they are become enamoured. But minds free from the impoſition of ſuch prejudice experience no convincing reaſons to ſubſcribe to ſuch opinions, any more than to the ſuppoſed elegance in modes and faſhions of dreſs, which change from any extreme to another in the courſe of a ſingle age, when each extreme has been in its turn admired, and each in its turn deſpiſed, and thus give proof that there was nothing poſitively excellent in either, for if there had it would have been at all times admired, and in every age; whereas, in natural beauty, the imitation is pleaſing and always ſo. Hence it is that, while *a few* in ſtrains of rapture extol the Gothic manner, the unbiaſſed *many*, having never ſeen in Nature's works either pointed arches or trees with their bodies in cluſters bound together, can acknowledge in ſuch forms nothing but diſtortion, after the firſt ſurprize is ſucceeded by deliberate examination and cool reflection; for, on entering theſe repoſitories of crowded workmanſhip, the mind is ſtruck with the unuſual heights of cluſtered ſupports to lofty unmeaſurable ſegments of the broken arch, which ſeem to ſave each other from precipitate downfall by meeting in a joint, and perplex the ſight with bewildering repetitions of the ſame form in every part of the ſtructure, even ſo as to obſcure heaven's offered light, and altogether impreſs the mind, ſomewhat over-awed, with a ſolemn gloom that approaches to dejection, called by ſome the *pleaſing melancholy*. But to abſtract from theſe romantic reveries, and to ſpeak in terms of appropriate meaning, can the cauſe of ſuch effects be called a poſitive beauty? Or can ſuch effects be conſidered in competition with that pleaſure and delight that is raiſed in the mind by the judicious imitations of Nature diſcernible in the true Grecian architecture?

The experienced architect will guard againſt every kind of prepoſſeſſion; and while he diſcerns, from convincing reaſons, this poſitive beauty in the Grecian ſtyle, he at the ſame time diſcovers that it conſiſts not in any preciſe determination of minute meaſures in ſymmetry, other than thoſe eſtabliſhed, in a manner, by Nature herſelf. If a column diminiſhes as the eye is gradually directed to its ſummit, and its apparent diameter is judged equal, without exceſs, to ſupport the incumbents; there is then ſeen what Nature requires, and the contraction at top of the column being of 4, 5, or 6 minutes on each ſide, is immaterial in any manner of height; and the projecture of the capital made 4 or 5 minutes differing from the rule our Maſter has given, its beauty may ſtill be as perfect. And they, who, reaſonably ſtruck with the beauty of ſome approved work of the antique, have been thence betrayed into an erroneous perſuaſion, that every minute dimenſion of its ſeveral members could be no other than juſt what they were, from the high opinion entertained of the architect's ſkill that had produced ſuch excellence, may ſoon be convinced that in truth this beauty reſults not from theſe preciſe dimenſions, but from his ſucceſsful imitation of natural productions; which is evinced beyond diſpute when ſome other work of acknowledged excellence is examined, wherein theſe minute proportions are altogether different; for, ſince we cannot account for theſe variations, we are compelled to own that they were arbitrary in their firſt invention. The architect's ſucceſs, then, depends on a judicious diſcrimination between mutable proportions and thoſe fixed by Nature, on a due adherence to natural forms with their appropriate poſitions, all which is the buſineſs of a graceful diſpoſition—of which in next number.

Yours, &c. PHILO-TECHNON.

(To be continued.)

Vol LXXI. p. 1084, col. 2, l. 26, for 225 r. 425; and p. 1087, col. 1. l. 8, for 75 read 73.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 11.

IT is well known to many of your readers that the Univerſity of Oxford has, for ſome years paſt, been printing, from the papers of Profeſſor Wyttenbach, with great care, and at a very great expence, two editions of the Moral works of Plutarch; the one in quarto, for the lovers of more ſplendid ſpecimens of typography; the other in octavo, for the general accommodation of ſcholars. The earlier volumes of theſe editions had no ſooner made their appearance in the world, than they

they were reprinted by foreign editors, both at Leipsic and at Tubingen. In this republication of the work at Tubingen, it seems, certain additions, omissions, and alterations, have been made, evidently for the purpose of disguising rather than improving the edition. The Leipsic editor, however, in his title page, professes only that his work is *ad editionem Oxoniensem emendatius expressa*; and one of our English Reviews* some time since, on the authority, it should seem, of this German title-page, thought proper to assert, that "the publisher of this edition was entitled to equal credit and praise, as it was remarkably correct; that the numerous errata of the Oxford edition had been carefully avoided; and that other errors had not escaped the vigilance of the anonymous editor."

Now I forbear to comment, Mr. Urban, on the propriety of thus invading the rights and property of others, by beginning to reprint, in so early a stage of the business, especially a voluminous edition as yet unfinished, on which so large a sum of money has been already expended, and in which too such ample provision has studiously been made for the accommodation of the publick, both at home and abroad. But I cannot so bear to suggest, that, by inserting in your valuable Miscellany the following curious and interesting extract from Professor Wyttenbach's preface to his Notes on Plutarch, now printing at the Clarendon press, you will at once contribute highly to the gratification of many of your readers, and materially assist in correcting a very injurious misrepresentation of the Oxford edition, at the same time that you will greatly oblige your constant reader, ACADEMICUS.

"Ex præfatione Dan. Wyttenbachii ad Animadversiones suas in Plutarchi Opera Moralia, de repetitione suæ Editionis istius libri apud Germanos.

"—Bifariam fit hæc librorum repetitio. Nam Bibliopola vel simpliciter librum recudit, ne verbo quidem mutato: quo in genere est Lipsiensis, qui hanc nostram editionem reddere instituit forma octava, inficetum prorsus et sordidum negotium, cum charta, tum literarum formulis; et gloriatur etiam se plurima nostræ editionis typographica menda correxisse: quod quale sit postea videbimus. Vel hominem conducit, qui quasi novam recensionem faciat: hic suo ipse judicio mutat, addit, omittit, quæ vult, notas animadversionesque editoris ita transformat suisque infercit, ut ipse earum auctor et inventor videatur: quo in genere est Tubingensis Bibliopola. Nec tamen satis ambobus inter se convenit: plane ut λεῖψανα in eamdem prædam incidentes, ea solus uterque potiri cupit. Festivum est negotium. Ille hunc furti reum agit, qui meas Annotationes mutilaverit ac surripuerit. Ille quid responderit, si modo respondit, nescio, nec scire curo; nam casu hæc mihi controversiola, ejus prorsus incuriosо, ad aures notitiamque accidit. Si verum volumus: hic, ut in furto jam more majorum omnibus libero et concesso, simpliciter et aperte agit, ac prisсum quasi candorem præ se fert: ille apud æquos etiam judices nomen genusque illius in fabula graculi effugere vix possit. Mihi hæc audienti in mentem veniebat alterius cujusdam fabulæ de duobus pueris, quorum uterque ex eadem domo pallium surripuerat: alter suum, ut erat, pallium gestabat: alter e suo tunicam ac pænulam faciebat, atque alterum conspicatus, *Quin te pudet*, inquit, *ita aperte pallium tuum gestare ac furem videri?* Cui alter: *Quid mi gestem in tanta omnium erga fures lenitate ac patientia: at tu, cujus non minus quam mum patet furtum, præterea quoque vanus et mendax habeberis.* Quod autem ad menda typographica nostræ editionis attinet, hoc totum non tam ex re ac veritate, quam astutia et cupiditate hominis Lipsiensis fertur, qui, hac reprehensione in titulo posita, suis exemplis emtores quæsivit. Horum ûnum casu in meas manus incidit: vidi pauca vitia correcta: vidi etiam nova: et plura, opinor, nova vidissem, si nauseam ferre potuissem in legendo tam spurco immundoque exemplo operis quod inde a longo tempore in nitidioribus et nuper in nitidissimis illis Oxoniensibus exemplis legere assueveram. Lepidum est quod mihi ante paucos hos dies scripsit vetus in Gallia amicus, homo doctus: *Plutarchi tui*, inquit, *nulla sunt apud me Oxoniensia exempla propter interclusum commeatum: Lipsiensia vidi: hæc vero adeo sunt squalida et horrida, ut nemo homo, nisi stomacho oculisque præditus Germanicis, ea perlegere sustineat.* Equidem hujusmodi stomachos oculosque laudo, quos inculti et agrestes istarum officinarum fœtus a legendis bonis libris non deterrent: bibliopolas reprehendo, qui, lucri cupiditate ducti, non aliquanto diligentius studiosorum hominum sensibus consulunt. Cæterum affirmare possum, me adhuc in Oxoniensi Græco contextu et Latina versione, aut nulla aut paucissima reperisse operarum vitia: unum alterumque in Annotationibus et Præfatione: vix unum et alterum quod sensum turbet, nec facile ab homine mediocriter docto corrigi queat. Sed huic qualicumque incommodo et consultum jam est in Erratis, et nos amplius consulemus in Animadversionibus."

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* See the Appendix to vol. VI. of the Anti Jacobin Review, p. 520.

Obſervations on the Importance of a ſtrict Adherence to the NAVIGATION LAWS *of* Great Britain. *Addreſſed to the Shipping Intereſt* of Great Britain.

IT is the fate of Great Britain, a fate peculiarly her own, to depend upon her navy and her commerce for a continuance of the ſuperiority ſhe enjoys over the other nations of Europe. This truth has frequently influenced the deliberations of her legiſlators from an early period of her hiſtory; and to appreciate its influence, we have only to regard the unremitting attention that has been paid to the eſtabliſhment and ſecurity of her maritime rights from the moment their value was felt up to the preſent hour, an hour in which thoſe rights, as they have derived from various cauſes unprecedented importance, demand at our hands unprecedented care. This attention to the grand ſource of our wealth and glory has been rendered worthy of the wiſdom that beſtowed it; it has not evaporated in empty eulogiums, it has been embodied and concentrated in ſtatutes enacted by ſucceſſive parliaments, that have at length formed themſelves into a ſyſtem of navigation laws, which, if its operations are not counteracted by unforeſeen circumſtances, muſt continue to produce, as it has hitherto produced, to this country, an unfailing ſource of wealth and glory.

In its progreſs towards its preſent ſolidity, for the courſe of near five centuries, and amidſt numberleſs ſubordinate regulations, it has been the undeviating aim of the wiſe framers of this ſyſtem, to render the commerce of the country the medium of the increaſe of its ſhipping; and therefore, except where policy or neceſſity have compelled a contrary conduct, conſiderations of temporary advantages have ſometimes been made to yield to the leſs dazzling, but more permanent acquiſition of naval power. To effect this ſalutary end, the various acts above alluded to have been framed and worded with great conſideration and care, for the purpoſe of confining certain portions of our trade with foreign countries, and the whole of our coaſting and plantation trade, to Britiſh-built ſhips alone, and to ſecuring to ſuch ſhips, commanded, and three-fourths manned with Britiſh ſubjects, certain advantages, in which the veſſels of foreigners could not, and ought not, to participate.

So early as the reign of Richard the Second, at a time when our ſhipping and commerce were in their infancy, the advantages, not to ſay the neceſſity, of ſuch a ſyſtem, preſented themſelves ſo ſtrongly to our anceſtors, that in the fifth year of his reign an act of parliament was paſſed, by which it was ordained, that no merchandize ſhould be ſhipped into, or out of the realm, but in Britiſh ſhips, on pain of forfeiture. This act was recognized, and its proviſions enforced, by other acts of parliament in after-times, during the reigns of Henry the Seventh, and Henry the Eighth; and in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, an act of parliament paſſed, which, although in words it repealed the ſtatute of Richard the Second, was in the ſame ſpirit, and calculated to produce ſimilar effects. But in proceſs of time, and as the country began to diſcern with more clearneſs the policy of regulations that naturally tended to awaken the induſtry, and increaſe the wealth of its inhabitants, the deſire to ſecure their obſervance, and extend their influence, became proportionably powerful, till at length, in the year 1651, an act was paſſed, which expreſſly prohibited all ſhips of foreign nations from trading with England, or with any Engliſh plantations; and no goods were ſuffered to be imported into England, or any of its dependencies, in any other than Engliſh bottoms, or in the ſhips of that European nation of which the merchandize imported was the genuine growth or manufacture.

The ſtatute of the 12th Charles II. chap. 18, corroborates, if, after the experience we have had, any thing were wanting to corroborate, the wiſdom of the principle in which the act of 1651, and the preceding navigation acts, were founded; for by this act, which was paſſed ſoon after the Reſtoration, not only were the proviſions of the act of 1651 continued (with ſome alterations as to the European trade), but a farther proviſion made, that the maſter and three fourths of the mariners ſhould alſo be Engliſh ſubjects, under forfeiture of the ſhip, and of all goods imported or exported therein.

During the ſucceeding reigns up to the time of paſſing the 26th of his preſent Majeſty, commonly called Lord Liverpool's act, the ſpirit of commerce continued to riſe, and with it the concomitant conviction, that to continue

and

and ſecure the advantages granted by preceding ſtatutes to Britiſh-built ſhips and their owners, in the carrying on the commerce of the country, was the only method by which Great Britain could long remain in the poſſeſſion of that proud pre-eminence which diſtinguiſhes her as a maritime nation; the act, therefore, of the ſeventh and eighth of William the Third, and others that cannot here be particularized, were all in various ways conducive to the confirmation of the excluſive rights of Britiſh owners, and the privileges of Britiſh-built ſhips.

Experience has ſhewn the correctneſs and importance of the views of thoſe, who from time to time have ſupported this ſyſtem of Navigation laws, which it is ſo much the intereſt of Britiſh owners to uphold. The act of the 26th of his preſent Majeſty, and many other ſtatutes, clearly demonſtrate the anxiety of the country to guard this ſyſtem, by a ſteady adherence to which we have been enabled, during the moſt arduous conteſt in which this country was ever engaged, to triumph over all the naval powers of Europe; and to the continuance of which alone we can look for the ſecurity and fruits of that triumph. "After this experience," ſays an able writer on this ſyſtem of navigation laws, "no one can doubt but that it is the real intereſt of Great Britain to give her principal attention to maritime affairs, to carry on her own trade in her own ſhips directly to all parts of the world, and to encourage her fiſheries in every ſea. From theſe ſources ſhe may always hope to obtain a naval force adequate to guard her ſhores from hoſtile invaſion, and to ſecure her domeſtic felicity, both public and private, firm and unſhaken as the foundations of the iſland."

On the other hand, ſhould the wiſdom and labours of ſucceſſive ages be rendered unavailing by the blindneſs and indifference of the preſent day—ſhould theſe boaſted laws of navigation, framed for the increaſe and the protection of Britiſh-built ſhips and Britiſh owners, have been enacted in vain—ſhould *ſtrangers* and *foreigners* be permitted to ſnatch from their hands the privileges which belong, and which have been ſolemnly aſſured by the country, to Britiſh owners alone—it will be a taſk not leſs difficult than it will be melancholy, to calculate the miſchiefs that muſt enſue to the maritime and the commercial intereſt of Britain.

It is with the deepeſt regret the ſhipping intereſt of this country obſerve, that the ſuſpenſion of the navigation laws, during the laſt two years, has already been attended with ſerious inconvenience and loſs; and they fear the continuance of it, unleſs thoſe laws are again ſpeedily permitted to have their free and natural operation; and if by *new* regulations, or by any further *relaxation* of the preſent navigation laws, *new* and *foreign* competitors ſhould be admitted to ſhare in the advantages reſulting from them, they apprehend that the maritime ſpirit of the country will decline—that the capital of Britiſh owners will lie unemployed, or be employed uſeleſſly—while the ſhipping of Great Britain will lie rotting in her harbours, and her ſeamen emigrate to foreign countries in ſearch of employment; it is therefore, particularly at this time, the intereſt of Great Britain, and the duty of her government, to encourage her maritime purſuits. The events of the late war ſhew, that many nations look with a jealous eye on the ſuperiority we have gained by our carrying trade, and that they are ready to uſe every effort to participate in the benefits of our navigation, and to rival us, if poſſible, on our native element. To counteract theſe efforts with ſucceſs, we muſt not loſe the recollection that without an extenſive naval commerce, carried on in Britiſh bottoms, we can neither rear nor retain our ſeamen, the grand ſupport of our preſent pre-eminence; nor preſerve our country from falling even below the level of ſurrounding nations.

Impreſſed with theſe ſentiments, and in order more effectually to protect the ſhipping intereſt of Great Britain, and to prevent any infringement of of the navigation laws as now eſtabliſhed, it is moſt ſeriouſly recommended to the owners of Britiſh-built ſhips to form an aſſociation* for the purpoſe of preſerving thoſe rights, which the Legiſlature has, in its wiſdom, been pleaſed to confer on them excluſively;

* Since the publication of theſe obſervations, an aſſociation has been entered into by ſeveral reſpectable ſhip-owners in London; and which has been adopted at ſome of the out-ports.

excluſively; a meaſure which it muſt be regretted has been ſo long delayed, although earneſtly deſired by many owners; but which may yet, if embraced immediately, be the means of ſecuring the privileges and the property of a moſt numerous and reſpectable body of Britiſh ſubjects, of preventing the undue advantages ſought to be acquired by perſons to whom the legiſlature has not intended to grant a benefit—and of keeping intire a body of laws peculiarly fitted to ſupport and increaſe the commerce of the empire, the neglect of which will, it is to be feared, put it in the power of others not merely to wreſt from the owners of Britiſh-built ſhips the beſt produce of their induſtry, but to deprive them of the future means of exerciſing it, by excluding them from being the only carriers of Britiſh commerce.

London, Nov. 6, 1801.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 8.

DR. Vincent, in his animated defence of public education obſerves, that, beſides the royal foundations of Eaton, Wincheſter, and Weſtminſter, and the three great ſchools in London, all public ſchools are involved in the charge made by the biſhop of Meath. He particularly names Rugby, Mancheſter, and *Wakefield*. With regard to the laſt, I beg leave to recommend the plan purſued by the Rev. John Clarke, who for many years was maſter of that ſchool. Among other reſpectable perſons educated under him was Bennet Langton, eſq. the friend of Dr. Johnſon, whoſe recent death is ſincerely regretted by every good man.

"It was one of the rules eſtabliſhed by Mr. Clarke in his ſchool, to begin the mornings of the three firſt days in each week with explaining to his ſcholars one ſelect portion in the verſion of the LXXII. and another in the Greek Teſtament. Hence they familiarized themſelves in their more tender years to the language of the ſacred pen-men. Many of them, intended for the church, in conformity to his advice, continued to dedicate a ſhort time every day to the careful peruſal of the Scriptures, with the regular uſe of an interleaved Bible for the inſertion of incidental remarks and illuſtrations. From this plan of ſtudy they derived very ſignal advantages. If this mode were univerſally adopted in our public ſchools, might it not enable the candidates for orders to acquit themſelves with ſome degree of ſuperior credit *?"

The preſent biſhop of Bangor, while he preſided over the dioceſe of Cheſter, republiſhed, and dedicated to the ſchool-maſters of his dioceſe, Alexander Nowell's leſſer Catechiſm, "Chriſtianæ Pietatis prima Inſtitutio ad Uſum Scholarum Latinè ſcripta. Editio nova Annotatiunculis aucta, Oxonii, 1795." It is devoutly to be wiſhed, that this work, written in moſt elegant and claſſic language, was introduced into all our public ſchools. A. U.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 9.

WHEN a man comes forward the voluntary champion of either ſide in a literary controverſy, it is abſolutely neceſſary that he ſhould be acquainted, if not with the perſons, at leaſt with the arguments he is to encounter: without this previous knowledge he frequently injures the cauſe which he intended to ſupport. In this ſituation ſtands the advocate of the Biſhop of Meath and Dr. Rennell; on whoſe letter to Mr. Urban, p. 33, I mean to make ſome obſervations.

I join in opinion with O. Y. in conſidering the ſubject diſcuſſed, namely that of public education, "as of the greateſt importance," but not when he adds that "the authors concerned are all men of *known* literary eminence." Dr. Vincent has proved *his* claim by the "Voyage of Nearchus;" but I am yet to learn upon what foundations reſt the claims of the Biſhop of Meath and the Maſter of the Temple. I acknowledge my reading to be contracted, and my ſituation in life very obſcure. It is no wonder, therefore, that few of the productions of the Biſhop of Meath have come in my way. I muſt, therefore, humbly ſolicit O. Y. to inform me by which of his writings he has attained to ſuch literary eminence.

Of Dr. Rennell's knowledge of Latin and Greek no one entertains any doubt; his mind, if I may be allowed the expreſſion, is impregnated with quotations: and, if the letter of O. Y. chances to fall under his obſervation, he will exclaim,

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* See "The good Schoolmaſter exemplified in the Character of the Rev. John Clarke, M. A. ſucceſſively maſter of the ſchools of Shipton, Beverley, and Wakefield, in the county of York. By Thomas Zouch, M. A."

"Non

"Non tali auxilio, nec defenſoribus iſtis,
Tempus eget;"

ab ovo uſque ad mala. I alſo, Sir, admire the eloquence of Dr. Rennell; yet theſe are not the only requiſites in an author. I may venture to aſſert, that the beſt judges of compoſition will not allow his Sermons, by which as an author he is wholly known, to be correct examples: they want altogether that ſyſtematic arrangement, that judicious diſtribution of argument, that clear reaſoning, which are ſeldom to be found except in the writings of thoſe who have improved their faculties by a diligent attention to mathematical ſtudies; a ſpecies of learning which, however neglected and deſpiſed by Dr. Rennell, is eſſentially neceſſary to conſtitute a ſound Reaſoner, and give an author an indiſputable title to literary eminence. If, as O. Y. acknowledges, Dr. Vincent has ſucceſsfully reſiſted the charge of neglect in the religious inſtruction of youth in the ſchool over which he preſides, to what public ſeminaries does Dr. Rennell allude? Surely he ought to mention them, that the reſt may not ſuffer in the opinion of the world from unmerited ſuſpicions. The fact is, Mr. Urban, it has been the *faſhion* of late to declaim againſt public education; and the Biſhop of Meath ſeems incautiouſly to have taken it from Dr. Rennell, as he had before adopted it from others.

Your correſpondent in triumph proceeds: "Now I aſk upon what authority Dr. Vincent aſſerts, that the Biſhop charges the maſters of public ſchools with neglect of Chriſtian inſtruction, *without any knowledge of his own*, without examination or enquiry." The queſtion is a very unfortunate one for the ſide he has taken. Thoſe who are intimately acquainted with the particulars know, that Dr. Vincent has not made theſe remarks merely to diſplay his eloquence: they are not careleſs remarks thrown out at random. As Dr. Vincent was above detailing, and your Correſpondent is very *preſſing*, I will explain in ſome degree, what reaſon there is to think that the Biſhop has founded his accuſation upon the teſtimony of Dr. Rennell's authority without any knowledge of his own. Before his Lordſhip's arrival in England, I can ſay nothing of his life or circumſtances; but, from a brief review of his ſituation whilſt he remained in this kingdom, it appears that all his knowledge with regard to public education could not have been gained from his own obſervation: it muſt, therefore, reſt either on the authority of Dr. Rennell, or on ſome other haſty aſſertions. I preſume not myſelf to give an opinion reſpecting the uſes or abuſes of public ſchools; I merely beg leave to obſerve that, in my judgment, neither the Biſhop of Meath nor Dr. Rennell have done themſelves much credit by what they have written on the ſubject. At the ſame time, I highly applaud Dr. Rennell for his zeal in endeavouring to correct an evil which he conſidered to be of an uncommon magnitude. His motive may have been good, though his judgment was erroneous. As far as relates to a *ſyſtematic neglect of religious inſtruction in public ſchools*, it is generally admitted that the Doctor's charge is groundleſs. It is to be hoped, however, that this accidental miſapplication of his talents will not deter him from employing all his eloquence in the correction of other evils which may challenge his attention. As a Clergyman who profeſſes to be ſingularly zealous in the promotion of the Chriſtian cauſe, and as a ſtaunch friend to our preſent eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment, he muſt view with horror any practices among his brethren which are calculated to leſſen them in the opinion of the Laity, as that muſt ultimately prove detrimental not only to our Eſtabliſhment, but to Religion itſelf. The moſt eloquent preaching will avail but little, whilſt there is reaſon to condemn the practice of the Preachers. Now, it has been ſuggeſted, that the Doctor might laudably employ his ſtrong and emphatic language in cenſuring the conduct of ſuch Clergymen as are forward to diſplay their eloquence and violence at elections, in order to ſupport a miniſterial candidate, or in pointing out the ſhameful indecency and impropriety of ſuch as are anxious to exchange their preferment as ſoon as they have obtained it; and thereby teach others to imagine that they conſider a ſtall or a living as marketable as any other commodity. Surely from ſuch conduct in her defenders the Church muſt ultimately ſuffer more than ſeems at preſent to be apprehended. Theſe inſtances have been ſelected as proper ſubjects for the Doctor's eloquence, more particularly becauſe they are known to have come under his immediate obſervation. ASPER.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, Jan.* 14.

I HAVE ſent you the delineation *(Pl. II.)* of a piece of antiquity found at Dorcheſter in Oxfordſhire, a place of great note in antient days, and now remarkable for the remains of former ſplendour.

The inſtrument is of braſs, and appears to be half of the croſs piece of a ſword-hilt. It is broken off at the large end, where there was a cylindrical hollow (which, perhaps, received the lower part of the hilt), as you may ſee in the ſmall figure.

Not being able to ſend you the original, I have taken two impreſſions in wax of the inſcription on each ſide of the piece of braſs, which will enable your engraver to repreſent them with the greater accuracy; and I ſhould be obliged to any of your correſpondents for an explanation.

The polemical tracts of A. and P. Walembourg (vol. LXXI. p. 1000) were publiſhed in two large folio volumes under the following titles;

Vol. I. "Tractatus Generales de Controverſiis Fidei per Adrianum et Petrum de Walenburch Batavos; illum Adrianopolitanum, hunc Meſſienſem Epiſcopos, illum Colonienſium, hunc Moguntinum Suffraganeos, &c." Coloniæ Agrippinæ, 1670.

Vol. II. "Tractatus Speciales, &c."

A few of the tracts are in French and Low Dutch; and whole-length portraits of the authors are prefixed.

Yours, &c. OXONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 11.

OF Auguſtine Vincent, p. 7, ſee Britiſh Topography, II. 37.

P. 9. Bodiham caſtle appears in the ſame point of view in Groſe's Collections; and a North-eaſt view in Newbery's deſcription of England. The Webſter family are patrons of the *vicarage*.

P. 37. Thomas Salmon, LL.D. was of Trinity college, Cambridge, native of Tiverton, and, by the Duke of Bedford's intereſt, made biſhop of Ferns 1758, and continuing at Tiverton, the ſame year was taken ill and died there. Thomas S. rector of Mepſal, father of Nathanael, the Antiquary, author of the Hiſtory of Eſſex, Herts, and Surrey, and of Thomas, the geographer, died and was buried in his church 1706. (Salm. Herts, 174.)

I wiſh it were in my power to gratify the curioſity of S. p. 40; but think it very probable, that the many portraits that occur in inns or ſmall houſes in the neighbourhood where thoſe miniſters lived or preached, were, by the changes of times and manners, *ejected* from more honourable ſtations, and now left unnoticed as *unnamed*. This he will ſay is poor encouragement; perhaps it may *lead* to ſomething like diſcovery, which is a ſhort ſtep to information. P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 10.

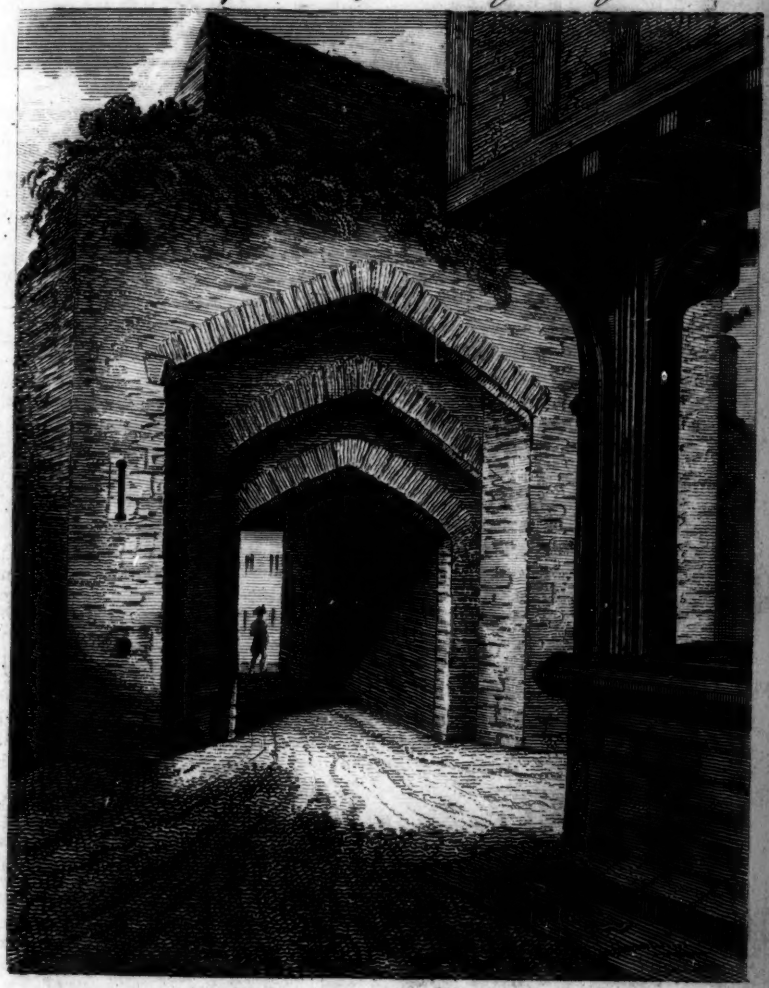
NOTHING, perhaps, tends more forcibly to remind a moraliſt of the vanity of worldly acquirements, and of the very great uncertainty of human exiſtence; nothing, perhaps, more irreſiſtibly urges home to men's boſoms the immediate neceſſity of active and unremitted preparation for a future ſtate; than a public *auction* of a large, multifarious, and handſome library.

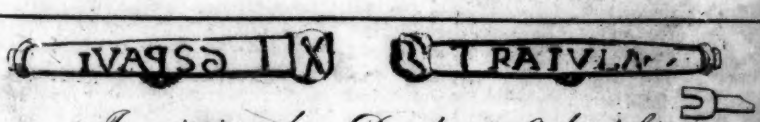
When I attend to the doctrines inculcated by the clergyman of my diſtrict, in our parith church; when I hear him earneſtly deſcanting upon the frail tenure of our lives, and the duties of religion; when I look around me, in that venerable manſion, and behold ſo many evidences to the truth of his aſſertions, ſo many ſad monuments erected to the memories of the rich, the gay, the great, the wiſe, the good; I cannot but feel deeply impreſſed with a ſenſe of the inſtability and inefficacy of *wealth*, the precariouſneſs of *mirth*, the vanity of earthly *grandeur*, the ſhort date allotted to the exerciſe of human *wiſdom*, and the ſuperior bliſs which ſhall hereafter be the portion of *piety* and *virtue*.

But, Sir, God is equally preſent every where. Churches and chapels and cathedrals are, indeed, more peculiarly eſtabliſhed for his honour; but the whole earth is the vaſt temple of Jehovah, and the canopy of Heaven conſtitutes its roof. Every humble Chriſtian, therefore, will joyfully ſeize every favourable opportunity of improving his thoughts, and correcting his heart: and, although he will "commune with that heart, in his chamber, and be ſtill;" although he will never neglect to pay his fervent devotions to the Lord his God, in the company and preſence of his fellow creatures; he will ſtill acknowledge and avail himſelf of innumerable calls to meditation, reflection, and improvement, as they occur at the *theatres*, the

Gent. Mag. Feb. 1802. Pl. II. p. 124.

View of Tudors Gate, Abergavenny.





Inscriptions from Dorchester, Oxfordshire.

the *banks*, the *common-halls*, the *courts of law*, the *auction rooms*, the *ball-rooms*, &c. &c. &c. of this enormous metropolis.

No well-informed reader of your Magazine, Mr. Urban, will indulge a ſmile, I hope, at the peruſal of my plain and homely language. Thanks to my teachers, I have *a quiver full of no deſpicable arrows*, nor want I power to ſend them forth: but, upon the preſent occaſion, Sir, I chuſe rather to addreſs myſelf to the judgment, than to the imagination.

The ſale of a library which once belonged to an *Allen*, an *Aſkew*, a *Pearſon*, a *Smith*, a *Mead*, a *Beauclerk*, a *Farmer*, or a *Stevens*, men of great natural endowments, of unwearied application, of extenſive reading, of profound ſtudy, muſt ever ſtrike the thoughtful ſpectator with a thouſand pleaſingly-painful conſiderations. To ſee a noble collection of valuable antient and modern works, in various languages, upon various parts of human ſcience, amaſſed by taſte and talent, with laborious and patient reſearch, at a great expence of time and money; to ſee ſuch a noble collection, Sir, divided and ſub-divided into twenty thouſand different lots, by Meſſrs. Leigh and Sotheby, or by Meſſrs. King, and again become the ſport of Fortune; a prey to caprice, to cupidity, to vanity, and to bibliopolitical avarice; to ſee this (and I have often ſeen it) is to witneſs one of the moſt affecting ſpectacles that life can furniſh. The riſe and fall of the funds, the viciſſitudes of the ſeaſons, and the alternations of peace and war; theſe changes, Mr. Urban, cauſe no ſurprize, they are productive of no permanent regret. But, the cruel demolition of aggregated wiſdom, the reliques of ages, the depoſitaries of all that is truly excellent, the *monuments of mind*, which, once loſt, can never be again recovered, is an act at once ſo diſguſting, and ſo humiliating to humanity, that I own, Sir, I never enter an *auction-room* without indeſcribable horror.

I am well aware, Sir, of the impoſſibility of preventing theſe repeated annual exhibitions. I know that no purſe could defray the coſt of purchaſing all the beſt articles of every large ſale of books. I will even readily agree that it would be an imprudent attempt in the curators of our public libraries to buy up the moſt valuable lots. I do but ſtate *facts*, merely as *food for meditation*, and *incentives to a preparation for a future ſtate*. Oh! Sir, when I behold (as who, that viſits book-ſales, can fail to behold?) a dignified Clergyman, in the evening of life, a gentleman whoſe excellent library at Kenſington already occupies five large rooms, ſtill bidding, with all the amiable ardour of youth, for freſh acquiſitions, I turn aſide from the ſight with grief in my heart; and, as I daſh away the unbidden tear of ſenſibility from my eyes, I ſigh to reflect how ſoon (alas! how very, very ſoon) *his* fine collection may fall beneath the blows of the hammer! "In a few years," I ſay to myſelf, "this learned Divine ſhall quit a ſcene of which he has ſo long been the conſtant ornament; and then—*his ſale*, too, will be pompouſly advertiſed. Thoſe who now look up to him as the *arbiter elegantiarum literarum*, will then emulouſly vie with each other in the purchaſe of his treaſures; and thus the accumulations of a long life will be again diſparted and diſperſed for ever!" Were I conſcious to myſelf of having committed the ſlighteſt impropriety by this reſpectful mention of a well-known and moſt amiable character, I would inſtantly burn my paper; but, ſince a modern popular Satiriſt (I allude to the author of the "*Purſuits of Literature*") has wantonly held this gentleman's innocent *penchant* forth as an object of laughter; and ſince artiſts have been found baſe enough to print a caricature of him in two diſtinct publications; I will hope for his pardon, if I here offer him the meed of honeſt and diſintereſted eſteem. The Doctor's *learning*, though undeniably very reſpectable, is his leaſt excellence. His urbanity, his benevolence, his unaſſuming modeſty, and his Chriſtian piety, have always been moſt conſpicuous. As a *Scholar*, he has ever ſhewn himſelf both able and willing to communicate his knowledge; as a *Divine*, his ſermons have done his profeſſion the higheſt honour. With a voice attuned to harmony; with a language at once elegant, lucid, nervous, and conciſe; and with a chaſtiſed action; this good man, and pious Chriſtian, never preaches but he perſuades, convinces, and reforms. Even now, methinks I ſee him *where thoſe who*

have

have once ſeen him with him oftener. Even now, to my mind's eye, Mr. Urban,

"Reditos placidum, moreſque benigni;
Et venit ante oculos, et pectore vivit imago."

Yours, &c. LAOCOON.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. XLV.

I HAVE at length loſt ſight of Abergavenny, cloſed within the mountains' circle. Well, in this roll of ſketches I have that will keep alive your memory. Moſt ſure a happy ſkill the knowledge of the pencil's uſe. It is true, we, who thus endeavour, often meet with many a jeer and taunt, from thoſe who ſay we waſte our time and little earnings ſaved in an uſeleſs ſearch after viſionary benefits. We feel otherwiſe. We reap an intellectual harveſt; and our volumned coffers become ſwelled with collected ſweets from Nature and from Art. Suppoſe we confeſs that our bankers' books treaſure up but an inſignificant moiety of theſe bleſſings, ripened by ſummer's ſuns, and Antiquarian enthuſiaſm—yet we live, we eat, we—Turn, turn my eyes from Clytha's "fantaſtic" gateway; its caſtle too! On either hand, Innovation, darting from their writhed fronts, plays the tyrant with my patience. Fix on earth then, my ſight; and, in mortified pace, do penance for others architectural ſins.

This ſecond meeting with theſe Monmouthſhire novelties muſt be laid to Compaſſion's account, being obligated to repaſs this way on my return to Monmouth, for reaſons which will ſoon be revealed. As I onward go, let me call to remembrance a like unwelcome greeting with another modern gateway, a brother "Fantaſticarian," which ſtands to diſpute the paſs on the road from Peterborough to Caſtor (I think it enters the grounds to Milton), with no other of the true old Engliſh *grain* about it than ſome pointed arches, buttreſſes, &c. ſhewing not any thing ſtaunch on the lines but the architect's contempt of copying the *minutiæ* of mouldings, tracery, crochets, &c. of our antient architecture, and the unconquerable deſire of *improving* on ſuch *wrong*-conceived detail. A truce to recollection.

Behold Ragland's tower once more! I re-tread your courts, to enjoy another banquet with my ſenſes in re-imbibing each delight infuſed from bower or hall. Give me more of loyalty, of conſtancy, and truth; grant me the copying into my *memoranda* your hero's taliſman, "I ſcorn either to fear or change," beaming beneath the encircling Garter wherein the Worceſter arms are emblazoned; the great hall ſtill bearing this badge of honour on its lofty walls. I have it, ſo am armed. Antiquity's foes, beware! See how the noble ſentiment dares you to be faithful to its cauſe, which you, and thoſe your true brethren, have ſworn to defend; a cauſe in which there ſhould be but one common intereſt. Ceaſe then to tear the compact of your union, leſt that charm "ſhould diſſolve, and leave not a wreck behind." Antiquity, thus I plead in behalf of your injured ſtate.

I now made my entrance into Monmouth; whence I repaired to Goodrich caſtle, a ſhort diſtance, and full of picturesque ſcenery, varying at every tread from pleaſing to terrific, and from terrific again to pleaſing.

GOODRICH CASTLE.

The architecture of theſe remains is ſimple, and the lines of the plan are regular. The towers, which are circular, introduced a new feature to my attention; they riſing from ſquare baſements, whoſe diminiſhing angles, unwilling as it were to quit their changeful bodies, ſtill cling about them, until they become edge-drawn into very nothing. The ſituation of this caſtle is on the point of a rocky eminence, and appears to have had its materials dug out on the exterior of the plan; by which ingenious labour a very deep foſs was gained, and the conſtruction itſelf received a ready and conſtant ſupply from that quarry whoſe excavation ſerved to ſecure the approach of a defence it had thus contributed to render ſo durable and ſo ſtately. The Eaſt front, near its North-Eaſt angle, has the entrance, with a bridge of two arches leading directly into it. The ſecond arch, or, to ſpeak more properly, a Maſonic chaſm, is immediately before the gateway; and, from its preſent look, it may be inferred here was ſome military falſe covering to deceive aſſailants, who, on their gaining this part of the bridge, were precipitated into the fatal opening, and inſtantly hurled by the ſtream, through a communicating paſſage in the centre pier to the firſt arch, down a rugged cliff, to unavoidable deſtruction. Theſe were my conceptions, which did not much

embolden

embolden me to ſtep along a narrow nook of wall flanking the ſides of the above ſtratagem, barely leaving room for my feet to enable me to make good my paſſage into the caſtle; the chaſm on my left, and the precipitous foſs on the right. Certainly, in this trial, an uneven pace muſt have doomed me to the fate of many a fore-gone victim, whoſe temerity had got the aſcendant of his better judgment. They followed bright Fame in arms; I, baleful Innovation in Antiquities.

I, however, arrived ſafe under the gateway, though not without feeling at the inſtant that ſort of tremor ever attending a "dread of ſomething," we know not what. Solitude, ſilence, and objects ſtrange, which, from their dark and hagged ſemblances, added to my ſuſpicion and miſtruſt, increaſed this ſame nervous "ſuperſtition." Reſolute as I am in going through an atchievement of this kind, I ſtopped ſhort, to conſider the avenue before me, extending from the entrance to the great court, a paſs of not leſs than 60 or 70 feet, headed over with ponderous arches and ribs, in rueful variety. I then proceeded, with much caution, and little noiſe. With heſitating eye I counted two grooves, wherein had been a portcullis to each, and a door on the right leading to ſmall winding chambers. Uncertain light, and more uncertain footing, prevented my reſearches here; I therefore continued my ſlow march of obſervation along the avenue, until I came out into the great court. After a ſhort interval of due reflection, I regained ſome of my uſual confidence, forgot my fears, and, after looking with an awed reſpect around, made the circuit of the area wherein I then ſtood. I enumerated on the left, adjoining the entrance avenue, the remains of a large and ſtately chapel, telling divers windows with their ſtone ſeats, almeries, holy water niches, the ſite of the altar, &c. Hence proceeding to the right, I examined a variety of apartments. Theſe arrangements occupied the Eaſt ſide of the court. I then turned the angle to the South ſide, and aſcended a grand flight of ſteps, which gave me the opportunity to look into that ſpace where had been the principal chambers of the caſtle. Next I encountered the keep, a fine piece of Saxon architecture, poſſeſſing many parts deſerving of nice diſcrimination. Weſt ſide of the court; moſtly taken up by the great hall, butteries, great kitchen, and a remnant of ſome excellent columns and arches, ſhewing forth as a ſuperior porch or avenue, leading to the range of chambers which muſt have run along the North ſide of the court, although not any of their lines are in being, excepting the windows in the wall, ſtanding over the foſs on this ſide. In one of the ſtone ſeats of theſe windows I ſat down to reſt myſelf, and partake of ſome refreſhments which I had brought with me. Now I ate my biſcuit, then I ſipped my cup (much ſatisfaction ſparkling on the brim) to the memory of thoſe artiſts hands who had ſhaped all the intereſting objects before me into notice. And ever as I turned to look over the extended vale below, I ſaw the church and ſpire of Roſs, the pleaſant Wye, and that point of the horizon where lay my diſtant home. Thus was I employed, when a ſhrill cry aſſailed my ears, accompanied by howlings of the moſt appalling kind. My ſituation was ſuch as may be eaſily conceived, and I remained for ſome moments motionleſs. The yellings now increaſed; and, by their near approach of ſound, I concluded the performers in this rueful din were then in the great hall; and expected every inſtant to ſee either mortal wild, or infernal hideous, iſſuing out to ſcare me into non-exiſtence. Believing ſome malign influence attended me in theſe my caſtle exploits, I on the inſtant vowed for ever to give up the cauſe of reſearch; I therefore, without more delay, made the beſt retreat poſſible out of theſe ominous mounds. But how I flew through the entrance avenue, leaped over the chaſm, or regained a place of ſafety (as I then thought) in the neighbouring fields, it is not now eaſy to deſcribe. Many heroes beſides myſelf have been in as great a dilemma, and have been as little able to give conſiſtency to their diſpatches. A certain ſort of *impatience* to be gone, a lack of *deſire* to ſee the worſt of a thing, made them, like me at preſent, not the beſt qualified to give explanatory notes on this occaſion. Willing, however, to put the beſt countenance on this affair, I determined to face about; when, to my extreme ſurpriſe (and mortification, this by-the-bye), I ſaw ſallying out of the caſtle, in impetuous ſcramble over the bridge, three poor ſheep, a ſhepherd's boy, and his dog. Having no great reaſon to be vain of my notable

attempt

attempt on Goodrich fortreſs, my ardour was ſomewhat below par; and as I returned to Monmouth to take up my night's repoſe, I endeavoured to account for my quick apprehenſions (I will not ſay fears) in certain caſes. Reaſon admoniſhed me to be more forbearing, ſedate in conceptions, and ſlow in my concluſions. Enough! enough! my next aſſault on Antiquity's adamantine faſtneſſes (I repeat again and again, impervious to Time, but diſſolvible to the touch of Architectural Innovators,) ſhall be conducted on wiſer principles. Circumſpection on my helm, and Fortitude on my ſhield; then undiſmayed I may triumph over each imaginary ill, take all the rich ſpoils of art there remaining, and, returning laden with my collected treaſures, atchieved by my pencil's point, let their deſerting guardians, (that is, governors, owners, purchaſers, &c. &c.) and my country, know, they have buildings of as high deſert and admiration as though they were not of this our fair England, but of ſome foreign clime, adulated by Anti-nationaliſts, either in Rome's heathen temples, India's Babel choultries, or Egypt's mummied pyramids. But, thank Heaven! the latter dreary waſtes have not owned the riſing ſun of deſpoliation. The unnatural ſons of Art at leaſt there have been diſappointed in their hope of ſeeing fixed the emporium of Genius: and they, as heretofore, muſt confine their alien purſuits to thoſe lands where they muſt ſtill be compelled to pay reverence to holy order and ſovereign power.

Taking, it is not impoſſible, my laſt look at Monmouth, I a third time turned from that once-renowned place; and, in my journeying towards Chepſtow, enjoyed a continual ſucceſſion of delightful ſcenes, conſtantly on every height catching another and another glance at Abergavenny's mountains, and it was not until my near approach to Chepſtow that I entirely gave up their view. My attention now was fixed on a proſpect wholly different from thoſe I had ſo long been familiar with. I gazed on objects far beneath the level of mine eyes. Rocks, buildings, the Briſtol channel, and remote country, all were ſcattered in confuſed diſtance; and, in my fancy's glimpſe, after a ſhort tranſition of ideas, the rocks tranſformed themſelves into caſtles, the hills became united with deſcending clouds, and dales, woods, and water, led a ſportive train to Indiſcrimination's bower. A very necromancer I, who bid at pleaſure ſuch air-raiſed ſights as theſe appear! And now I loſe them; as I loſe my lofty courſe, they vaniſh; and real, abſolute evidences take place of viſionary creations. AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

P.S. The "Architect" begs leave to ſet M. N. right, who, in LXXI. 1177, has quoted my obſervation about the pavement "breaking the neck of paſſers over," and in regard to "peſtiferous infections," p. 1102, as he, M. N. in his note has ſtated that all this is in Abergavenny church. My words were, "in a church which will *ſoon* come under our inveſtigation," &c. which cannot be underſtood as relating to Abergavenny church, that building being by name under diſcuſſion. And further M. N. is under another miſtake, he having affixed the initial C. when alluding to the Architect; as, with his good leave, A is the firſt letter, not C, to the word ARCHITECT.

As the time draws near, when St. *Margaret's* church, Weſtminſter, is to be *opened* (as it is called) after having undergone a change both on the exterior, but more eſpecially on the interior of the walls of its architectural features; the "Architect" calls on the Director of theſe operations, to know from what antient or modern buildings, either in Rome, France, Egypt, China, Lapland, or elſewhere, the peculiar parts are ſelected; or is the ſtyle of the whole purely the production of uncontrouled fancy? The "Architect" makes this neceſſary queſtion previous to his ſurvey of the church when the publick are admitted to view the ſame, that they may be guided in their opinions on the new work, he being by his profeſſional experience qualified no doubt to decide on ſuch a ſubject, as well as thoſe who hold up to praiſe or cenſure the effuſions of Literature; ſtudies, it is conceived, no more contributing to a nation's fame than thoſe labours which mark the ſcience of Architecture.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 12.

MR. SEWARD, in his Anecdotes, I. 123, ſpeaking of a book, intituled, "Avis fidele aux veritable Hollanders touchant ce que s'eſt paſſé dans les Villages de Bodegrave et Swammerdam,

dam, & les Cruautés enormes que les François y ont exercés, 1673," 4to, treating of the horrid cruelties perpetrated in Holland in that unprovoked attack upon it by Louis XIV. and enriched with several beautiful etchings by Roman Le Hoogue, observes, "It would surely be well worth while to reprint this work for the sake of those who can read French, or to translate it into the different languages of Europe for those that do not understand that language, that they may be taught what they have to expect if they should admit among them a people, who, under every form of government, as well that of a monarchy as of a republick, have shewn themselves false, ferocious, and sanguinary, the blasphemers of their God, and the enemies of the human race." Now, Mr. Urban, as the late revolution affords so many more parallel instances, I would recommend that they be all printed together, in a pocket volume, for better circulation.

Where can one meet with the Letters of Madame de Baviere, mother of the regent of France, to our Queen Caroline, mentioned in Seward, III. 356?

One is surprized to read in Mr. Seward's vol. II. p. 55, that Mr. Locke is buried in the church-yard of a small village in Essex, called *Oates*, when it is so generally known that this was the seat of Lady Masham, where he died, in the parish of *High Laver*, in the churchyard of which he is buried.

When happened that fire at *Kensington palace*, which Mr. Seward, II. 214, says destroyed a letter of Sophia, electress of Hanover, to King William, with many other very curious papers?

Yours, &c. ANTIGALLICAN.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 17.

I AM disappointed at not seeing a more particular account of the character of the late Dr. Nowell, principal of St. Mary hall. He was a learned Divine, a profound scholar, an affectionate tutor, and a good man; and I should have hoped that some of his pupils would have honoured themselves by doing justice to his memory in the Obituary. W. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 10.

OF *Thorndon*, vol. LXXI. p. 1081, or, as Browne Willis calls it, *Thornton*, a particular account may be seen in his History of Buckinghamshire

town and hundred, p. 296—312. Can your correspondent give you any information or drawing of the mansion-house, whether old or new?

Bp. Robinson's motto at Oriel and Fulham (where it did not strike Mr. Lysons) was given more correctly, from an antient building at Bristol, in your vol. L. p. 167; and the modern letters under it:

Madr : Nor : multr : Auka.

It was further illustrated in p. 378 of the same volume.

It is given in the Runic characters from the types presented to the University of Oxford by Junius, from whose Runic alphabet, p. 29, at the end of his Gothic and Anglo-Saxon Gospels, Dordrecht, 1665, it is read,

Madr er moldar auki.

In Lye's edition of his "Etymologicum Anglicanum," it is observed, under the word *Mould*, that it occurs in the Runic sentence chosen by J. Robinson, bishop of London, for his motto; which literally signifies, "Man is increased dust, or an increase of dust." *Homo est pulvis adauctus*, seu *pulveris augmentum*. He borrowed it from the little poem annexed by Junius to the alphabet beforementioned*. *Mathr er mould*, or *Madr er mould*, for it is variously read, as well as the letters *d* and *th* variously pronounced. As to the sentiment conveyed in these words, some learned men deny that the fat and the softer parts of the human frame dissolve into *mould*. See Fourcroy's Annales de Chimie, 3 V. p. 154; and Phil. Trans. 1792, part II.

"John Robinson, S.T.P. was of Cleasby, co. York, and bred at Oriel college; was dean of Windsor and prebendary of Canterbury, Aug. 7, 1710; and consecrated bishop of Bristol, Nov. 19, 1710; he was lord privy seal and one of her majesty's honourable privy council, and first plenipotentiary at the congress at Utrecht, 1712. He was translated to London, April 13, 1713; and dying at Fulham, April 11, 1723, aged

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* *Madr er mold ur auki*
Mikiler greip a hauki.
Ýr ár urtur grœst vida
Vant er thar er brœnur at fuida.
Homo pulveris augmentum
Gryphus major accipitre
Arcus tam hyeme quam æstate flexibilis
Solat igne adustus dolere.

Gutch's Hist. of the Colleges, &c. at Oxford, p. 131, and Append. p. 249.

72, was buried in that church. His arms, V. on a chevron S. between three bucks paſſant O. three eſtoils of the laſt with the Runic inſcription, are in the Weſt window of Briſtol cathedral." Barrett's Briſtol, I. 333. The ſame arms, impalement, and motto, are in the Weſt window of St. George's chapel, Windſor. "The Biſhop was ſenth anaſſador to Sweden; appointed chaplain to his Swediſh majeſty Charles XII. by whoſe favour, or in compliment to whom, he probably aſſumed this motto. He publiſhed 'The preſent State of Sweden, with an Abridgement of its Hiſtory; 1695,' 8vo; tranſlated into Freneh, Amſt. 1712, 12mo; of which Langlet du Freſnoy, in his 'Methode pour etudier l'Hiſtoire, 1772,' XIV. 6, ſays, 'this little work is very ſucciné, but it is very exact, and ſufficient for thoſe who want only the ſuperficial reading to begin the ſtudy of the Hiſtory of Sweden. It is aſcribed to Mr. Robinſon, an Engliſhman, *whom I know by no other titles.*" If the laſt word of the motto correſponds to the tranſlation offered by your correſpondent, L. 373, it is the Pſalmiſt's apoſtrophe, ciii. 12: "As for man, his days are as graſs." D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 16.

I NOW find that the "Rev. James Hampton, rector of More-Monkton, and of Folkton in Yorkſhire, well known to the Learned World for his tranſlation of Polybius," died at Knighſbridge, June, 1778.

I do not obſerve that you have recorded the death of John Limbury, eſq. of Upton Grey, in Hampſhire, a very ſingular character, who died about November laſt, aged, as it is ſaid, more than 100; but I am informed he was born at the time of the great ſtorm, Nov. 1703. His entailed eſtates went to his nephew, Mr. Slater, of Tangier, in the ſame county. The principal deviſee of his accumulations is the Marquis of Wincheſter. For Upton Grey, ſee vol. LXVI. p. 16. F. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 17.

IT is remarked, vol. LXXI. p. 1178, that Iſaac Walton is miſtaken in his account of the manner in which the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Dr. Donne at Cambridge. This circumſtance has not eſcaped the attention of Mr. Zouch, in whoſe edition of Walton's Lives, in 1796, the two extracts from Mr. Chamberlain's letters to Sir Dudley Carleton are inſerted, p. 61, 62.

May we not aſk how far we can rely on the aſſertion of Mr. Chamberlain, that *Donne*, whom in his former letter he calls *John Dun*, "had gotten a reverſion of the deanery of Canterbury, if ſuch grants could be lawful, whereby he hath purchaſed to himſelf a great deal of envy?" This, it ſeems, was the rumour of the day: but it is well known that rumours of that kind are often circulated without much authority.

Dr. Samuel Harſnet, Biſhop of Chicheſter, and maſter of Pembroke hall, was vice-chancellor in 1614, when James I. viſited Cambridge. The deanery of Canterbury was vacated by the death of Dr. Charles Fotherby, March 22, 1619; and Dr. John Boys, the ſucceſſor of Fotherby, was appointed to his new dignity, May 3, 1619. If Dr. Donne had actually procured the reverſion of this deanery, why was he not preſented to it? He was not elected dean of St. Pauls, till Nov. 21, 1621, on the promotion of Dr. Valentine Cary to the ſee of Exeter.

Mr. Chamberlain mentions one *Cheke*. This perſon was probably William Cheeke, who, according to Anthony Wood (Ath. Oxon. vol. I. c. 892), intituled himſelf in his writings, *Auſtro Britannus*, and who became a ſtudent in Magdalen college Oxford in the beginning of the year 1592, took one degree in arts as a member of Magdalen hall, in Lent term 1595, which being compleated by determination he left the univerſity, and afterwards wrote and publiſhed certain matters, of which one is intituled, "*Anagrammata, et Chronogrammata regia*," Lond. 1618. 8vo.; in which book are ſeveral copies of Latin and Greek verſes, which ſhew the author to have been a good poet in the time he lived. A. U.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 12.

AS I am thoroughly perſuaded of your earneſt deſire to promote whatever may conduce to the welfare of literature in general, and of developing the etymology of the language of your country in particular; I beg the favour of your inſertion of the following hint to the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, A. M. vicar of Epſom, relative

lative to his propoſals for publiſhing a Theſaurus Ling. Anglic. by ſubſcription, in 2 vols. 4to, &c. to which he has very properly ſubjoined, in his proſpectus, a ſpecimen of the work, and the mode in which he intends printing it. As I think it a work likely to be of infinite uſe to the learned world, and of particular ſervice in clearing up many difficult and abſtruſe paſſages in the antient writers of our own country, I beg leave, through the medium of your valuable Miſcellany, to aſk Mr. Boucher, whether it might not be as well to print ſome copies of his work in folio, to correſpond with the folio edition of Dr. Johnſon's Dictionary, to which he propoſes it to be a ſupplement? Mr. B. might poſſibly be able to include the whole of the two intended quartos in *one* folio vol. at the ſame expence, and by this means accommodate the poſſeſſors of the folio edition of Dr. Johnſon, in an eligible and uniform manner. If Mr. B. can make it convenient to liſten to this hint, I may become a ſubſcriber; and poſſibly may prevail on ſome of my neighbouring literary friends to do the ſame; who, like myſelf, are poſſeſſed of the folio edition of Dr. Johnſon.

CLERICUS DERBIENSIS.

ON THE LATE SHIPWRECKS.

Sunt lachrymæ rerum, et mentem mortalia tangunt. VIRG.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 22.

THE dreadful conſequence of the late ſtorms at ſea on the Britiſh and various other coaſts, with which the daily papers for ſeveral weeks paſt have been filled, are enough, as Shakſpeare expreſſes it, "to harrow up the ſoul." Near 200 trading veſſels, it ſeems, have been wrecked, and many of the poor ſufferers have periſhed within ſight of various ſpectators on ſhore. If ſuch a ſcene never fails to force tears and lamentations from ordinary ſpectators, what muſt be the heart-rending ſenſations of the widows and orphans of the devoted victims!—What greatly aggravates our compaſſion in contemplating ſuch tragical events, is the idea that many, very many, of the late ſufferers might, by ſuitable means, have been eaſily reſcued. I was led into this train of thinking, by having lately peruſed Dr. A. FOTHERGILL's Eſſays on the Preſervation of Shipwrecked Mariners, a work highly intereſting to the publick, and particularly to this maritime country, and which, as the *Reviewers* admoniſh, ought to be univerſally read.—The author appears entitled to the ſole merit of having firſt brought the ſubject before the Royal Humane Society, and conſequently before the publick, in order to call the attention of the *Admiralty* to the preſervation of Britiſh Seamen. From his judicious obſervations I am convinced reſpecting the following points:

1. That, by attending to the rules laid down, many of the fatal diſaſters might be prevented.

2. That, by the uſe of Life-boats, and other apparatus properly ſtationed (as ſhipwrecks almoſt conſtantly happen near ſhore) the diſtreſſed veſſels, with their crews and cargoes, might generally be preſerved.

3. That had the directions, which have now been publiſhed above two years, been duly carried into execution, many of thoſe unhappy perſons who lately periſhed might have been ſaved.

A Friend to the Royal Humane Society.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 16.

SOME of your Readers would be glad to know in what conſiſts the Chiefdom of the worthy Magiſtrate in Bow Street, who has lately received the honour of knighthood (vol. LXXI. p. 1204). They are aware, that the term is copied from the Gazette; but they have hitherto ignorantly ſuppoſed that the power of juſtices of the peace, within the counties for which they ſerve, was co-equal, and their juriſdiction co-extenſive. The police offices, eſtabliſhed under the 32d Geo. III, c. 53, are entirely independent of, and unconnected with, the office in Bow Street.

The ſalary of firſt clerk at the above offices is 150l. without perquiſites of any ſorts; and the appointment thereto is by nomination of the Secretary of State for the home department. To what place then of 900l. per annum, and by a great majority of whom, was Mr. Campbell (p. 1215) elected?

In the Civil Promotions, (p. 1204) for "*Mr.*" read "*Dr.* Goodall;" for "*junior*" read "*aſſiſtant*;" for "Canonry of Windſor," read, "Fellowſhip of Eton," the former preferment not being incompatible with the head maſterſhip of Eton, and Dr. Heath having in fact enjoyed it for a conſiderable time. P. 1210, for "Eſpinaſh" read "Eſpinaſſe." Yours, &c. CRITO.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 18.

HAD the writer of the account of the ſucceſſive publications of the Catalogue of Oxford Graduates in pp. 4, 5, 6, been aware of what is mentioned by your Reviewer in p. 69, col. 2, relative to the printed catalogues *prior* to the year 1727, he would not have deſcribed the "*firſt* appearance" of ſuch catalogues as having commenced in that year, or have called the volume then publiſhed the "*firſt* edition." Upon referring to A. Wood's "Athen. Oxon." ii. 858, he now perceives that Richard Peers publiſhed a catalogue from 1659 to 1688, "at the Theatre 1689;" to which, according to A. Wood, ii. 898, Gerard Langbaine publiſhed an Appendix "from July 14, 1688, to Aug. 6, 1690." It is remarkable, that the catalogue of the Bodleian Library does not ſpecify the latter; though under the name of "Rich. Peers" may be found the former, with a *continuation* "by another hand to 1705;" and another *continuation* "by another hand to 1718." It is alſo remarkable, that, under the article "Oxford" in the ſaid catalogue, occur "Doctors of Phyſick in the Univ. of Oxf. from 1659 to 1695;" a diſtinct publication, as it ſeems, from any preceding. An Oxford Antiquary might, upon the ſpot, aſcertain without much trouble, whether the hiſtory of theſe publications is now complete; the detail of which is, in your fifth page, deduced from 1727 to 1800. In col. 1 of that page, l. 11, we ſhould read "publication *of* its;" and in l. 48 "to *Oct.* 1793." In p. 59, col. 1, article 4, l. 1. and 2, for "the" read "all;" and in l. *antep.* "Chancellors;" and in l. *penult.* "1659;" and in col. 2, l. 1, read "1608" and "Matriculations;" and in l. 9, "Oxford, 1689;" and in l. 15, 16, "chancellors" and "vice-chancellors;" and in l. 22, and in the *note*, "1770." It may not be generally known that the "John Pearſall" occurring in p. 854 of the *laſt* edition of the "Catalogue" as "M. A. July 22, 1745," is the reverend Baronet, whoſe undigeſted publications *, under the name of "Peſhall," are reviewed in p. 236 of your volume for 1775. The Editor of the "Catalogue" in 1772 muſt have known this circumſtance, as under "Peſhall (John)" he has referred to "Pearſall." Such reference ſhould have been retained by the laſt editor. It is to be wiſhed that a *continuation* of the "Cantabrigienſes Graduati" from 1787 to 1800 were *ſeparately* publiſhed, for the benefit of the purchaſers of the firſt edition; a ſlight account of which is given in your volume for 1787, p. 247. It is alſo to be wiſhed that a regular publication of a *decade* of years may be the mode of *continuing* the catalogue in future, agreeably to the ſuggeſtion in p. 5, col. 2, with regard to that of the ſiſter univerſity.

EMERITUS ACADEMICUS.

P.S. Of Mr. Upton, enquired after in p. 7, ſome notices occur in your vol. LX. pp. 613, 792, and 1107.

* See vol. LXXI. p. 1105, col. 2.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, Feb.* 19.

THE hiſtory of the publications of the Oxford graduates by Emeritus Academicus in p. 5, is, I believe, correct. When the new editions in one alphabet were publiſhed, it was not thought neceſſary to print the additions at the ſame time ſeparately, as very few copies might have been called for, when a catalogue was printed in a more convenient form. I will now reply to the animadverſions on the laſt edition; when I hope it will appear that few errors have been made but what may be deemed unavoidable in a work of ſuch a nature. The incorporations of Bond Champagné and Stokes, though mentioned in former errata, were omitted for the reaſon given in the preface relating to incorporations. Norris, B. Muſ. was alſo omitted, as only D. Muſ. are noticed according to the title page.

P. 135, l. ult. Benedict. was in the former edition, and on referring to the regiſter it is ſo there, not Bennet.

P. 223. Hewett is right in both degrees in the Regiſter.

P. 168, l. penult. for John r. Jon. This correction, being very doubtful was not inſerted. The name is written ſo in a regiſter at Chriſt church; but why I cannot learn, except it be a contraction for Joannes. It is ſuppoſed to be John Fitzgibbon, Earl of Clare, the late Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

P. 372, l. 8. Powney's reſidence not being mentioned in the regiſter, Hall place was inſerted, as in the father's degree, but Ives is the proper name of the ſeat.

P. 520, l. 15, 16. Theſe lines ſhould be tranſpoſed; and, in l. 16, for All Souls r. Jeſus college.

P. 585, c. 2. l. 29. Exeter college is an *erratum* for Queen's college.

P. 10,

P. 10, l. 34, before Borſtall, add ſome time of Chriſt church.

P. 181, l. 1, for Geeve r. Geere.

Theſe two laſt miſtakes were made by not attending to the laſt proofs of the ſheets.

P. 31, l. 29, add, Baylie (John), St. John the Baptiſt's college, created B. C. L. Sept. 28, 1663. See A. Wood's Athenæ Oxon. Faſti, vol. II, p. 154. It appears alſo in the regiſter.

In the Review of this publication, p. 59, the title page is incorrectly given; and the ſame miſtake is alſo made in the account of the work: for Chamberlains and Vice-chamberlains, read Chancellors and Vice-chancellors.

Yours, &c. EDITOR.

DURHAM CATHEDRAL, *continued.*

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 18.

WE are arrived into the choir. The work of the nave continues along the greater part of this principal allotment of the church, and finiſhes with a diviſion in the Pointed-arch ſtyle, which method is then maintained in the terminating Eaſtern lines of the whole building. The ſtalls make a third item with the font and the clock, in the doubtful liſt of authentic remains in this fabric; we therefore part from their ſight to ſpeak of the biſhop's throne; in whoſe deſign is contained hiſtoric worth, mortal ſplendour, and monumental refinement. Hatfield erected it; the ſoldier of Chriſt. He ſat thereon, and beneath its arched platform he lyes entombed. The open ſcreens, the ſtone ſeats and canopies for the officiating prieſts, ranging from the ſtalls to the high altar, are remaining pure and in the beſt order, ſhewing much good work. The high altar ſcreen: Hiſtory again preſents another ſuperlative piece of excellence, a jewel that ſparkles in the wreath of ſovereignty. To John, the ſon of Ralph Nevill, the Durham Heroes, we owe its formation; in memory that thoſe who proteſt their King and Country perform duties the moſt pleaſing in the eye of Heaven. The furniture of the high altar conſiſted of ſilk and velvet hangings, veſtments beſet with pearls and precious ſtones, and a ſplendid canopy to depend over the *Pix*, or Tabernacle; each of the moſt coſtly work that the goldſmith or the embroiderer could poſſibly produce. Likewiſe a moſt tranſcendently-wrought book of the Goſpels, and another book, containing the names of the benefactors to the church, for the altar's uſe; whoſe ornaments ſeem to have been beyond compare*. The chalices, baſons, crewets, cenſers, ſmall ſhips for the frankincenſe, candleſticks, croſſes, &c. &c. were all full of the firſt ſculptures and enameling, either on gold or ſilver, and boſſed out with each ſort of jewel that can be named. The letterns, or large moveable reading-deſks, gave their ſculptures in braſs, and were diſpoſed about the choir in much pomp, having laid on them the books for the Goſpellers to read therein their part of the ſervice. There were alſo a prodigious number of ſilver baſons for lights, to illumine the altar and the whole choir. But the moſt extraordinary embelliſhment, and which muſt convince us moſt of the expanded minds of the artiſts who executed it, was the Paſchal, or the Seven Candleſticks exhibited in one aſtoniſhing object. This Paſchal was caſt in metal; the baſe thereof extending the width of the choir, and the height reaching up to the very groins; whereon were ſeen figures of men, beaſts, with every ſpecies of ornament, rendering it, according to the Durham Illuſtrator's own words, "the rareſt monument of the kind in England." The Sepulchre ſet up in the choir on Eaſter day, we likewiſe are informed, was exceſſive rich in its embelliſhments, giving to the hand of Art ſtill more commendation. The monumental braſs of Lewis de Bello Monte, biſhop, which lay before the high altar, ranked as a firſt-rate ſpecimen in this way, from the enumeration of the immenſe quantity of hiſtorical and religious figures engraved upon its face. To fill up the meaſure of this choir's celebrity, three pair of organs, held as the largeſt and faireſt in all the land, were played on for the ſervice. They had their pipes richly painted and gilded, appearing undisfigured by an uſeleſs caſe, as is the practice to incloſe ſuch inſtruments with us; and they had their ſtations about the choir ſo as in no way to obſtruct the view, or ſymmetry of its parts; not, again, as in the preſent arrangement of our churches, built up to hide, by an odious maſs, ſome of the moſt

* The many beautiful Miſſals in the cabinets of the curious at this day will help theſe ſuggeſtions on, in their being well received.

ple-

picturesque ſcenes therein.

The next paſs brings us into St. Cuthbert's Feretory, or chapel, through doorways in the high-altar ſcreen. This Feretory, beſides occupying the laſt diviſion of the arches of the choir, projects a few feet into the chapel of the Nine altars, and is ſurrounded by an open ſcreen in the Roman taſte, or of that kind of architecture introduced in the ſixteenth century. There is but one chapel ſimilar to this of St. Cuthbert, and that is Edward the Confeſſor's chapel in Weſtminſter-abbey, to which I refer my readers for their more ready comprehending the pecular ſituation of the Feretory, now demanding all our attention. In the centre of this moſt ſacred ſpot the georgeous ſhrine of St. Cuthbert was ſet up, being made of green marble gilt, and painted with divers religious adornments. On each ſide of it ſtood receſſes to receive pilgrims, and other pious perſons, to pray within the limits of ſuch a ſanctified erection. On the top of the ſhrine an amazing exertion was manifeſted in the decoration of its cover, whereon was repreſented Chriſt and the Holy Virgin, with various accompaniments of birds, flowers, &c. &c. the whole of which, by a peculiar contrivance, was drawn up on St. Cuthbert's feſtival, that all the people might behold the coffin containing his remains. The mechanical apparatus belonging to this elevation was of that extenſive kind, that it communicated through the groins into the roof. The large opening of the ſame, carved round with the emblems of the four Evangeliſts, is ſtill left, to corroborate the ſplendour here endeavoured to be impreſſed on the minds of my readers. At the Weſt end of the ſhrine was a ſmall altar, only officiated at on the feaſt of this our Saint. We underſtand alſo that, on the ſides of the Feretory, ſeveral almeries or cupboards had their ſtations filled with religious jewels and reliques, the gifts of kings, queens, and other perſons ſo pioufly diſpoſed; and that at the Eaſt-end of the Feretory were an infinite number of candleſticks for lighting the ſame. And further, that an effect of a ſublime nature might crown the whole diſplay, many banners of great and illuſtrious perſonages, embroidered on velvet or ſattin, were hung about in various directions; among the number, that of the king of Scots, taken in the Durham battle, and the banners of the patriot Nevills, ſhone the moſt conſpicuous. If we are captivated from a retroſpect of the former grandeur of this monumental chapel, what would our raptures be if all ſuch perfections of art as theſe juſt named could ſtand within its lines revealed before us? This queſtion in me is but a vain and extravagant rhapſody; for we are content now in our day to enter into antient monumental chapels (I allude to their general compleſtion) to find them filthy to a degree; the moſt wonderful wrought tombs, ſtatues, and ornaments, diſfigured and covered with rubbiſh, without any accommodations whereby contemplative men might be induced to tarry a while in ſuch ſituations; and thoſe modern particulars ſtuck about the walls, as a ſomething in lieu of their original glory; funeral *tin* helms, *canvaſſed* banners, and the donative frames of deceaſed benefactors, all hanging in *torn* diſorder, or *half* intelligible (in *good* time unintelligible) items.

Deſcending down a flight of ſteps at the Eaſt ends of the aiſles of the choir, we are introduced into the chapel of the Nine Altars. The extreme length of this chapel, unlike other Eaſtern chapels, runs North and South, in the manner of a ſecond tranſept, and the whole of the work is in the early enriched pointed-arch ſtyle. The dimenſions are very great, and the proportions of each part admirable. The columns, windows, and groins, ſurpaſs the uſual rules of deſign, as tending, by their more than common altitudes, to outſtrip our limited gaze. In the major part of the elevations of the ſides are two tiers of galleries and windows. The lower tier of the galleries was for the purpoſe of lighting the lamps of the different altars beneath. One uninterrupted line of ſteps from North to South gives the approach to the nine Altars, all of which (with ſome of their amberies) are perfect; that is, in their decorative receſſes; the tables themſelves indeed are not in being. The centre altar is dedicated to St. Cuthbert and St. Bede: and the others bear the names of St. Oſwald, St. Lawrence, St. Thomas of Canterbury, St. Catharine, St. John Baptiſt, St. Margaret, St. Andrew, St. Mary Magdalen, St. Martin, St. Edmond, St. Peter, St. Paul, St. Aidamus, St. Helena, and St. Michael. On the pavement were coſtly braſſes of biſhops Richard de

Bury

Bury and Anthony Beck. Reverting to theſe altars, they had ſurrounding ſcreens, and on them ſhewed a profuſion of gildings and paintings. An extraordinary creſſet was ſet above the centre altar, containing nine lights, ſo very luminous that they not only rendered this chapel one mighty blaze, but diſtributed their rays over all the church beſides. This creſſet burnt the whole of the night.

I defer my memoranda of the ideas which I conceived in this chapel, until I deſcribe the view I made of it ſtanding at the South end, and looking North by Weſt and Eaſt. Here I put a finiſh to the lines of my general plan of the Cathedral, which I muſt not diſmiſs without obſerving with every regret (to ſay nothing of my mental reſervations on this head), that I was obligated ſeveral times to liſten to the intents and look at the drawings of the plan for the new-modeling of this church, whereby I found the Eaſtern half was to take the ſame arrangement, and bear the ſame novel dreſſings as have ſo changed the interiors of Saliſbury and Lichfield cathedrals *. The alterations to be made were as follows: Biſhop Hatfield's throne and John Nevill's high altar-ſcreen to be taken down; and their diſjointed parts converted, with modern-fancied work, into a new organ-caſe and loft, &c. &c. the level of the choir ſtanding ſome ſix or ſeven feet above the pavement of the Nine Altars' chapel to be carried over the ſame on to the Eaſt termination of the ſaid chapel, a deſign which would not only take from its elegant height, but would for ever obliterate the baſes of the columns, and the entire range of altars, and deſtroy in its marked courſe the Feretory. Thus would be loſt to the men of Durham, men who there drew their breath, the real objects which keep alive the memories of their Patron Saint, their moſt devout and public-ſpirited Biſhop and their heroic Protector. Written memoirs of paſt events do not ſtand before the readings of the congregation in the choir of this church; but theſe witneſſes of antient ſkill have ever met their uplifted eyes, have ever tranſfuſed themſelves into their grateful hearts. I have ſeen them admire, and I have heard them praiſe; and when, as by a ſudden turn to downcaſt recolleſtion, lament and ſigh! Do I, O men of Durham, anticipate your ſilent griefs? I join in your bewailings, and unite in your prayers, that determinations, however deeply laid, may not always take root; but wither on that page where Fate recalls (by an inmate ſpell) man to ruminate on the hiſtory of ———. The moiſture from Retraction's eyes have ſo blurred the latter lines of the awful admonition, that it is "wanting what ſhould follow." J. C.

(To be continued.)

* Vol. LXXI. p. 311.

Vol. LXXI. p. 1093. For "I onward *ſtretched*," write in the margin, I onward *ſketched*. P. 32, n. 38. For "to as many Saints; have" r. "to as many Saints: the altars have." Ibid. n. 3, r. "in the aiſle."

Rev. Dr. Morgan's *Addreſs on the Preſentation of the* Royal Humane Society's *Honorary Medallion, February* 10, 1802.

"Mr. Wilkinson,

"With inexpreſſible ſatisfaction I preſent to you this precious treaſure, as a token of approbation and eſteem from the Royal Humane Society; a Society, whoſe foundations were laid by the enlightened philanthropy of a few individuals, but which has ſince been honoured by the patronage of our moſt gracious Sovereign, and has extended its genial influence to the extremities of the earth. The praiſe of men is not the legitimate object of human actions; and your whole proceeding manifeſtly ſhews, that you were actuated by other and better motives. But the moſt modeſt and diſintereſted may, without a bluſh, acknowledge that they feel a refined pleaſure when the wiſe and good condeſcend to notice and approve their conduct. The Royal Humane Society, in thus conveying to you their honorary medal through my hands, profeſſedly bears unequivocal teſtimony to your profeſſional ſkill, your exalted philanthropy, and your manly perſeverance in the application of the reſuſcitary proceſs to an obſcure ſtranger, for ſo many hours before a favourable ſymptom appeared.

"Think not that you have in this inſtance merely preſerved a ſingle life, and reſtored one huſband and father to his deſponding family; though I am confident, you would think even that a moſt ample recompenſe for all you have done. Your ſucceſsful efforts may excite the zeal, invigorate the exertions, and ſupport the perſeverance of

of others; and numbers yet unborn may, in the lapse of time, unconsciously experience the salutary effects of your work and labour of love.

"May the Divine Being, the author of all good, who infused into your mind so large a portion of Christian benevolence, increase it more and more! and may he reward you with the peace of God, that passeth all understanding! which is the only foundation of happiness in this life and the sure presage of eternal bliss."

Mr. Urban, *Chelvey Parsonage, near Bristol, Feb.* 20.

IN your vol. LXXI. p. 1117, is an assertion very prejudicial to my interest, credit, and character; "that my church is shut up, there being no duty done." Since 1688 till 1795 no incumbent or *curate* resided at Chelvey; and the parsonage-house and other buildings were of course in ruins. Since the day of my induction to the rectory I have constantly resided; and have done, and now daily perform, my duty. I have, at my own expence, re-built the parsonage-house; and every thing is decent and as it ought to be, excepting that tithes are here, as every where else, considered as a grievance.

The publick are also told, that I am "writing a book on the crimes of kings, which has been advertised, but not yet published." Such an idea never entered my head. I never wrote or published any book or pamphlet of a political nature in my life, nor ever sent a paragraph to a newspaper on the subject of politicks these 12 years. Wm. Shaw.

*** We certainly had no intention to misrepresent Mr. Shaw; but received our information, a considerable time back, from a correspondent whose letter, like a thousand others, when used, is committed to the flames.—We are sorry Mr. S. should have experienced the least difficulty concerning tithes, which are certainly due as common right to Mr. S. as well as to every other rector.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 8.

THE following account of his expences for provisions and passage is taken from the papers of a gentlemam who came from the island of Dominica to England in 1800. He brought no servant with him, and of course the expence was only that of a single person. It amounts to nearly 125l. Sterling (100l. Sterling being equal to 80l. Currency.) This document will be interesting to many of your readers of the present day; and will probably be much more so to those who turn over your volumes half a century hence. * * *

An Account of Stock, Liquors, &c. for the Voyage.

4 sheep (3 Joes each)	£ 39 12 0			
28 capons (1½ dollar and 1¾ each)	18 3 0	Currency		
14 fowls (1 dollar each)	5 15 6			
4 turkeys (6 dollars each)	9 18 0			
2 Guinea birds	1 13 0			
4 pigs (4 dollars each)	6 12 0			
		£ 81	13	0
2 hams, 40 lbs. (at 3s.)	6 0 0			
3 loaves of sugar, 20 lbs. (at 3s.)	3 0 0			
16 bottles syrup (at ¼ dollar)	1 13 0			
2 lbs of tea (at 24s. 9d.)	2 9 6			
1 barrel tanies	0 18 0			
Eggs	1 7 0			
2 baskets of yams, plantains, &c.	3 6 0			
1 barrel of corn, 1 barrel of oats	6 12 0			
		25	5	6
dozen of Madeira (at 3l. 6s.)	19 16 0			
12 ditto of porter	9 18 0			
2 ditto of Port wine	6 12 0			
1½ ditto of old rum, and 1 demijean of ditto	6 12 0			
		42	18	0
A proportion of a hogshead of corn, 1 firkin of butter, bread, flour, &c.		12	7	6
		£ 162	4	6
Passage money, 30 guineas (at 180 per cent. Currency)		56	14	0
		£ 218	18	6

5. *British*

5. British *Monachism*; *or, Manners and Customs of the Monks and Nuns of* England. *By* Thomas Dudley Fosbrooke, *M. A. F. A. S. In Two Volumes.*

MR. F. whom, as author of "The Economy of Monastic Life," we have had occasion to commend (LXV. 1099), has continued the subject in the present work, with the double view of "giving a satisfactory idea of monastic manners, with the exclusion only of uninstructive, liturgical, and general matter," and of "contributing somewhat to check the spirit of Monachism and Popery, which has lately been revived." He "could not give it elegance, because he had to translate most motley materials, and did not chuse to destroy precision and *particularity* by *generalizing* his language."

Take the following specimen of this his style, from preface, p. vi.

"Many gentlemen, to whose learning the highest praise is due, having mentioned various printed books, I hope, if I have not always adopted their recommendations, they will accept for my excuse, that the plan of this work only admitted published matter, where MS. was defective, as subsidiary, connexory, or explanatory: and that the compass of my work, nor of many volumes in folio, would contain all that *could* be said on the subject; a labour, which, if it were done, would neither gratify the reader nor pay the author; and, after all, for reasons before-mentioned, be incomplete. Where I have given MS. known to be in print, its insertion was indispensable."

The legendary *ancientry* of Glastonbury (introduct. p. 1). The Egyptian rule, according, it seems, to the method of Pachomius, was the first here known. The monks of Ireland, *additionally* perhaps followed Patrick, who was of the school of Martin in Gaul, a relative of the Hibernian apostle. Benedict was not the last composer of a monastic rule; and Fuller observes, that "rules calculated for the Benedictines, without any grand error, will serve all orders." Mr. F. gives that order the preference.

Abstracts of the "Concordia regularum" of Dunstan, and the "Decretals" of Lanfranc, are given in chap. I.

Whether the profession of Antiquary is a more losing game than formerly, or Antiquarian writers more affect brevity, certain it is that Messrs. Hutchinson, Noble, and Fosbrooke, are so studiously concise, that they give names and references *by halves*; and the second author cited in the first part of the preface is not to be known: "*Dev.* Vie Monast." *Tyrwh.* p. 65; *Jo. and Steev.* ibid.

"*Familiar* writers," "*familiar* ecclesiastical and national historians" (p. 17). "*Superannuation* of statutes." (p. 20.)

The first rule of monks that we meet with among us is the Saxon translation of that of Benedict, in the reign of Edgar, at Winchester. (p. 21.)

There is but too much reason to suspect that the account of the "Holy Sepulchre" in Redcliffe church, Bristol, taken from a *record there*, Barret, 578, is a Rowleian fiction.

The IId chapter is taken up with monastic officers, abbot and abbess; their election, duty, prerogatives, ceremonials, habits. On the feasting of the abbot and prior of Gloucester our author gives us a good song (p. 120.) The full dress of an abbot may be seen in Carter's Painting and Sculpture, from St. Alban's.

The vices and crimes of Monachism may be kept out of the sight of reasoning men, with whom the *absurdity* of their profession will outweigh every consideration; the rest is for the vulgar, who would gape at their hypocritical parade, and be shocked at their secret enormities; enough of which are here, p. 117 & seq. without seeking after the secrets of the abbot of Waltham, which have not yet been found. See our vol. LVII. p. 383.

Among officers attached to abbots, the "attornatus ad lectam hundredi," p. 136, may be the same with the "hundredarius" of St. Alban's, who has an epitaph in the church of South Mimms.

The prior was the next only to the abbot, and he also had his suite; and under him was a sub-prior.

There were the same distinctions of officers in nunneries. The enumeration of all these is followed by an appendix of supplementary matter, which concludes vol. I.

In vol. II. part III. are detailed the duties and the vices of the monastic character, for the first 54 pages; then those of hermits, novices, lay-brothers and sisters, servants.

Part IV. treats of monastic *offices*; by which are meant all the parts and furniture of monasteries; services and sermons, meals, chapters, physick, visions,

ſitors, and ſtrangers; libraries and writing-rooms. The ſuppoſed writing of a *nun*, a ſhocking ſcrawl, the lines irregular, the letters variouſly ſized and rudely made, ſtill exiſts in MS. Cott. Cleop. c. VI. p. 200*. Studies, *miſericords*, or relaxations, farm-houſes, ſanctuaries, dependent churches, veſtiaries and habits, granges, ſong-ſchools, mints, gardens, &c. &c. Theſe articles, we think, might have been better arranged.

The work concludes with ſome unpubliſhed matter on the diſſolution of religious houſes; ſome valuable emendations of Bp. Gibſon's Verſion of the Saxon Chronicle, which are introduced in "a note communicated by Mr. Henry Ellis, fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, of whoſe pure archæological taſte and unwearied induſtry the publick poſſeſſes a ſatisfactory ſpecimen in the Hiſtory of Shoreditch;" and an animated Ode, under the title of "The Triumphs of Vengeance; or, The Count of Julian," founded on an intereſting event in the Spaniſh hiſtory, related in Heylyn's Cosmography, p. 218.

6. Muniments Antiqui; *or, Obſervations on antient Caſtles; including Remarks on the whole Progreſs of Architecture, eccleſiaſtical as well as military, in* Great Britain; *and on the correſponding Changes in Manners, Languages, and Cuſtoms; tending both to illuſtrate modern Hiſtory and to elucidate many intereſting Paſſages in various antient Claſſic Authors. By* Edward King, *Eſq. F.R.S. and A.S. Volumes I. and II.*

THE firſt volume of this work, which ſeems likely to grow to a voluminous extent, was publiſhed in 1799, and treated ſolely of the *earlieſt periods* in Britain, before the invaſion of the Romans, "the days of primæval ſimplicity and rudeneſs, the days of Druidiſm, and of patriarchal manners;" in treating of which, the author has been led very much, by concluſions even on different grounds, to agree with the learned *Doctor Stukeley*, and to add new and additional light to the obſervations of *Rowland*, *Borlaſe*, and others.

The ſecond volume relates to the works of the *Romans* in this iſland, and the improvements introduced by them. A third, ready for the preſs, will contain the hiſtory of what truly relates to *Saxon* times; and the fourth, the hiſtory of the ſtrenuous efforts of *Norman* genius. Over the foul and fooliſh abominations of horrible idolatry among the Druids Mr. K. wiſhes a veil ſhould be for ever drawn. The object of his purſuit, with all its difficulties, blundering ſervants, blurred memoranda, roads almoſt impaſſable, repeated viſits, and treacherous memory, has been to "elucidate truth, and inveſtigate the *real* hiſtory of paſt ages; one of the moſt noble and intereſting employments that can occupy the human mind." He began this inveſtigation with two memoirs on caſtles and caſtellated manſions, in the *Archæologia*, vols. IV. and VI. and purſued it in examining the veſtiges of Oxford caſtle, which is to ſerve as an appendix to this larger work. He diſtinguiſhes the different alterations of the moſt noted caſtles, Rocheſter, Norwich, and Canterbury, and expreſſes them by the drawings of Mr. John Sanders, now of Bath, and his own niece, Anne Copſon, now married to the Hon. Henry Windſor.

Mr. K. aſcribes the origin of the canibal diſpoſition of the Caribbee Indians and New Zealanders to a ſort of imagined neceſſity. We have obſerved that canibaliſm aroſe from *reverence* to *friends*, and from *revenge* to *enemies*. Thus ſeveral Indian nations devour their parents and their priſoners taken in war. Thus the Numidian mentioned by Livy, diſabled and dying on the body of his ſlaughtered foe, tore it in pieces with his teeth.

The firſt dawnings of architecture were derived by this country from the Phœnicians.

Mr. K. endeavours to aſcertain how far the account of the Hyperboreans, in Diodorus Siculus, applies to our iſle, and whether the double *harveſt* related to both corn and hay, and the phænomenon of the moon to their taking more notice than other people of the comparative largeneſs of the *horizontal moon*, or that they had a farther degree of optical and aſtronomical knowledge than even Cæſar was aware of. But he is of opinion the *ſcience* as well as *magnificence* of the Druids has been eſtimated too highly.

"To diſcover what effects of ſcience are certainly apparent among the remains of Britiſh Antiquity, and with what ſort of care any kind of derivative advantage ſeem to have been purſued, either by the Britons themſelves, or by their various ſucceſſors, in a long ſucceſſion

* It would be worth engraving in facſimile. EDIT.

ſucceſſion of ages, will be the purport of the enſuing ſheets."

Book I. After an introductory view of the progreſs of ſociety, from the ſavage to the preſent ſtate, among us, chap. I. treats of the form and conſtruction of Britiſh huts. An arrangement is then made of, 1. Britiſh poſts, or ſtrong holds; 2. Stones of memorial; 3. Circles of memorial, of obſervance and obſervation; 4. Sacred circles, with altars of oblation; 5. Altar for ſacrifice and divination; 6. Kiſtvaens, or tombs; 7. Barrows and Cairns; 8. Logans, or rocking-ſtones; 9. Tolmen and baſinſtones. The oldeſt Britiſh *town* Mr. K. finds at Ambreſbury bank, near Copthall, Eſſex, in which they dwelt in huts of reeds and wood, like the Gauls. Whether Rowland found the *foundations* of theſe huts in Angleſea is to us uncertain.

As hill-fortreſſes Mr. K. gives the camps of *Moel Arthur*; *Herefordſhire beacon*; *Britt*, in Staffordſhire; *Moely-gaer*, in Flintſhire; one near Montgomery; *Caer Caradoc*, co. Salop; *Tver Caeri*, *Penmaen Mawr*, *Carn Madryn*, *Bodvan*, and *Dinas*, all co. Caernarvon; *Pen-y-parc*, and *Pen-y-Cryg*, co. Brecnoc; *Kambre* hill, the white and brown *Catterthun*, in Angus; *Mouline*, co. Perth; *Knockferrel*, in Roſs and Galloway; *Wharton crag*, Old *Oſwеſtry*, Old *Winchеſter*, *Vandlebury*, co. Cambridge; *Ape Wood* caſtle, *Caer bran*, *Caſtle Dinas*, *Barline* hill, all three in Cornwall; *Maiden* caſtle, co. Dorſet; *Maiden* bower, co. Bedford. Hill-fortreſſes with ſtone buildings added, or their names greatly changed: *Crag-y-Dinas*, Merionethſhire; *Billington* berry, and *Caſtle* hill, co. Stafford; *Hunſborough*, co. Northampton; *Mownſlow* caſtle, co. Derby; *Caergwrle*, co. Flint; *Delwin*, in Strathmore. Caves, or hiding-places: at *Rouſton*, *Crauford*, *Feverſham*, *Tilbury*, and in the iſle of *Ilay*. Hiding-pits [abſurdly enough] called inverted barrows, on *Coomb* hills, near Croydon; on *Mouſholt* hill, Norfolk; near Winchеſter; Piddleton, Lewes, Winſter; on South downs, Suſſex; and on the black mountains, co. Caermarthen; and Pen pits, co. Somerſet; and in the vale of White Horſe; ſometimes on hill-fortreſſes, as at Thetford: odd ones at Hawthornden, and in Lowth: different kinds in Cornwall; near Kildſnay caſtle, Scotland; in the Weſtern iſles; the giant's cave near Penrith. Earth-houſes in the Weſtern iſles, and near Leith. Similar fortreſſes, called *Raths*, in Ireland, with their little hillocks for kitchens. Smaller mounts even for private habitation in Ireland. Excavations in ſome antient mountains. Deſcription of Old Sarum, Badbury rings and Wood caſtle, Anandale. Obſervations concerning the dreſſes, armour, and appearances, of the antient Britons and their cars. Many of theſe earthworks Mr. K. takes on truſt from other people's view and deſcription; whereas, in a collection of them on an extended plan like his, every thing ſhould have paſſed under his own eye. Elſe, what ſecurity have we from the blundering of ſervants, blotted notes, and ſhort memories of other deſcribers? Many of theſe Mr. K. himſelf never ſaw; yet, ſpeaking of Apiſwood-hill camp, which he deſcribes after Dr. Plot, he adds, "It would be an omiſſion, on this occaſion, not to make ſome mention of it." It is the misfortune of writers attached to an hypotheſis, that they ſtrain conjecture beyond the bounds of probability; as here, in the inſtance of *Elden-hole*, which Mr. K. would fain perſuade himſelf to have been ſimilar to the *hiding-place* of Joſephus at Jotapata. Not leſs imaginary is the ſcene, compoſed by Mr. Sanders, of antient Britiſh prieſts and ſoldiers, and the *golden* ſickle or hook of the Druids, found in Cornwall, which Dr. Lort, with his uſual ſagacity, turned at once from *gold* to *braſs* (ſee *Archæologia*, XII. 416). Rowland's and Sammes's portraits of antient Britons are the creatures of their own brain; for, it may reaſonably be doubted if any cotemporary repreſentation of them exiſts. Mr. K. admits inaccuracy in Sammes's figures of the Britiſh *cars*; yet he himſelf reduces the antient Britiſh cars and huts to modern Welſh ſledges, or carts *without wheels*, and pigſties. Stones of memorial are of univerſal erection. Circles (ſtones ſet up in form of circles), whether for memorial, obſervance, or obſervation, are not ſo general. To us it appears that the great ſtones ſet up on Mount Ebal were *put* or *laid together*, to form one maſs or block, called an *altar*; to be plaſtered and inſcribed; and the prohibition of uſing an iron tool implies only that they ſhould be ſet up in their rude and natural ſtate, without affecting flat or ſmooth ſurfaces; as it exactly the caſe

with

with the inſcribed ſingle ſtones in Cornwall and Wales; and, if the words were literally *written* or depicted on the plaſter which was laid on for a ground, there would want no tool to cut them. There ſeems, however, no poſitive evidence of *circles* of ſtones in Holy Writ; nor is there more than one inſtance (that given by Chardin) of ſuch circles in the Eaſt, or out of Europe; for, circular dances, by Americans or Derviſes, are not in point. Among ſacred circles with altars of oblation, Stonehenge will ſtand foremoſt till the diſcovery of its fellow for extent and magnitude. But, as the *Trilithons** go to form the circle, Mr. K's conjecture, that they were *altars* aſcended to by *ladder* or *ſteps*, becauſe *ſteps* were forbidden to the altars of the true God, wants ſupport. He deduces this from the Otaheitean *whatta*, a ſcaffold about ſix feet high, aſcended to by a ladder; at the uſe of which, Captain Cook, with a curioſity natural to every diſcoverer, aſſiſted, and is reproached for it, by our author, in language of the moſt uncandid piety. When tranſcribing the line which mentions the *preſenting* Capt. C. to the images, and chanting a kind of hymn, he exclaims, "Horror!—Horror!—Horror!—Can an Engliſhman, can an Engliſhman and a Chriſtian, read this, without the utmoſt indignation?" We conclude Mr. K. never enters a Popiſh chapel or a moſque, or hardly approaches Stonehenge (p. 100); and why feels he not equal horror in reading or quoting from Pagan writers, deſcriptive of their *dæmoniacal* ceremonies? "On this ſcaffold poor Capt. C. ſeems, in reality, to have been himſelf made a ſort of offering, or elſe to have been treated in a manner that conveys a ſtill more dreadful idea." Does Mr. K. then conceive this was an act of *deification* of Capt. C. and not rather that the ſavage introduced him to his deities with all the reſpect he believed they were entitled to? "I cannot," he adds, "but feel many fearful reflections in my mind on reciting ſuch a tale, and cannot but wiſh it may be a warning to all future navigators, to prevent their compliance with idolatrous rites. For the ſake of which *warning* chiefly I am induced to recite the whole thus at large." (p. 170.) After reciting ſome more compliances, as he terms them, with idolatrous rites, he concludes, "Let every future navigator guard againſt ſuch horrible and fatal compliances, as he values the life and ſafety of himſelf, and of thoſe who are with him."

So many ingenious hypotheſes have been offered about Stonehenge, that we ſhall not ſpend time in controverting Mr. K's illuſtration from Homer, or his tranſlation of πηθα και πηθα, in Homer, a *diameter* inſtead of the meaſure of the ſides of a *ſquare*. His diſtinction between βωμος and θυσιαστηριον, p. 178, is peculiarly appoſite. The prohibition of *ſteps* to God's altar; Ex. xx. 26, is not eaſily reconciled with the *aſcent* by which Solomon went up into the houſe of the Lord, 1 Kings x. 5; where, however, the LXX reads ολοκαυτωσιν, *q. d.* his whole routine of burnt-offerings, ην ϕερεν εν οικω Κυριω, which he carried into the houſe of the Lord. The brazen altar alſo, being 10 cubits high, muſt have had ſome means of aſcent to it, repreſented, in prints of it, by a long flight of ſteps. Ezekiel alſo, in the New temple, deſcribes, xliii. 17, a *ſettle* with *ſtairs* looking towards the Eaſt; ιλαστηριον και οι κλιμακες αυτου βλεποντες κατ' ανατολας. This *ſettle*, or ιλαστηριον, is divided into *greater* and *leſſer*; i. e. two *ledges* or *ſet-offs* above the *baſe*. Theſe ledges are, by Mr. Lowth or Dr. Lightfoot, quaintly called *narrowings* or *inbenchings*; but why, by the LXX, ιλαστηριον, which in the Lexicons ſignifies *propitiatorium* and *altare*, and can be applied to the latter only as relative to the former, we are no where told. Our diſquiſition relates only to the height of the ſtructure, and the mode of aſcending it, which, whether by *ſteps* or a gradual ſlope, for the term κλιμακες is not defined, equally implies that *elevation* againſt which the Law of Moſes cautioned the worſhipers. It is difficult to maintain the diſtinction between βωμος and θυσιαστηριον, in Balak's altars, for he offered (ανηνεγκε) on them what our tranſlator calls a *burnt*-offering, and the LXX θυσια and ολοκαυτωμαλα (a ſacrifice), not a mere oblation; and when θυσιαστηριον is applied to incenſe, ſtill it is to ſomething conſumed by fire, and not merely lifted up and laid on it; and ολοκαυτωμαλα is an holocauſt, tranſlated

* In Mr. King's deſcription of this ſtupendous circle, *Trilithon* is always miſprinted *Trilithon*.

translated by us an whole, *i. e.* an *wholly* burnt-offering, an offering wholly burnt, *sacrificium quod totum comburi solet*, not a sacrifice *dressed whole and entire*. Neither is there any intimation that Balak and his princes stood *round* these altars in nearly a *circular* form; ἑστηκει is only standing *over* them, as expressly in Homer, Od. XIII. 187, where, however, Mr. K. chooses to render στη by the altar.

We pass by Mr. K's new rendering Balaam's last prophecy, as well as his explanation of the ass speaking, as both liable to discussions too extensive for this Review. Mr. King pronounces Stonehenge a *high place*, or βωμος, and has the same opinion of the *Kistvaens*, though less extensive and less complex.

The *Cromlechs* Mr. K. pronounces to be places whereon the Druids sacrificed human victims for the purpose of drawing conclusions from their convulsions. The inference drawn from this use by Mr. King, that it must, "therefore the poor victim must have been placed aloft, in a situation where he could be seen," is unsupported by any account in the classic writers. He adds, that the fourth stone, described by Holland and Stowe, is now prostrate. An equally lively imagination has furnished a plate to help out the description of certain excavations, &c. in the rock at Aradus, in which the preference is given to Maundrell's description over Pococke's, as approaching nearer to the original barbarism. He adds, p. 236, n. "we have full reason to believe that the antient Gentiles used *ladders merely* for their altars." This opinion is founded on H. Stephens's explanation of αναβαθμοι, in Exod. xx. 26, *gradus scalæ*, which may as well mean any kind of steps as the rounds of a ladder, and because the Otaheitean whatta was so ascended. And so attached is Mr. K. to this idea, that he will have λιθος στατος, Lev. xxvi. 1, to mean a stone *to be looked at*, or a *scaffold* (p. 257); and that Abimelech slew his brethren upon one stone, such a *stone-scaffold*, or elevated stone, Judges ix. 5. We find among us remains of the *placed stones to be looked at*, or of the dire *conspicuous scaffolds*. Why may they not have been stones of *observation*, astronomical or other? As the kine stopt by divine influence *at* the great stone, where was the impiety of placing the ark *on* it? The Bethshemites might have gazed at it irreverently. But how does it appear that there might not be steps of *earth* to the Cromlechs, if they were indeed *altars*, though no traces of them remain? Mr. K. in expressing his vehement abhorrence of human sacrifices, seems to forget that, however unpleasing to God the first human sacrifice intended to be offered, though prevented by Him who expressly required it, however mistaken by ignorance in the distance of time from it, it was a type of that greatest of all sacrifices, in which the victim was of a superior order. May we be allowed to indulge a hope that Mr. K. will not suspect our reverence for Christianity as being less sincere than his own, however we may differ in our degrees of zeal or candour? But, as he has deigned to quote the Gentleman's Magazine with approbation in many instances, he may be more placable to its Publisher and his Reviewers.

Mr. K. (p. 238) supposes Αλσος, *the Grove*, every where to mean a *carving* of a grove in *wood*. Bp. Patrick, on 2 Kings xxi. 7, explains it the *image* of or usually erected in the grove, meaning Ashtaroth*. If the *expedition* with which Gideon cut down the grove by the altar of Baal is a mark of its lightness, how does that apply to throwing down the altar, which probably was of *stone*, like those at Stonehenge, which Mr. K. pronounces to be the massive Trilithons? Gideon had ten men to help him, and we may believe their strength was augmented by supernatural aid. The wood of the image *Ashereth*, or Astarte, which Gideon (ολοθρευσε) *destroyed* (not *cut* down), might have been of sufficient bulk to furnish fire to consume a bullock without it being *a grove of trees*. May we be allowed to conjecture that it was a *niche*, *tabernacle*, or *shrine*†?

"After

* Josiah, ελεπτυνεν εις χυν, reduced it to powder; not by *stamping it small*, but by reducing it by fire to an impalpable powder. 2 Kings xxiii. 6.

† "In these sheets I have endeavoured, in the clearest manner *possible*, and from the highest and most unquestionable authorities of remote antiquity, to elucidate the true history of the Druidical stones, of their sacred circles, and of their abominable altars. But

"After all the prodigious maſſes juſt mentioned, the vaſt circular ſtone, of 38 feet in diameter, placed on the top of the ſepulchre of Theodorick the Goth, at Ravenna, ought by no means to be forgotten*. For, this maſs ſeems to have been reared and placed in its preſent ſituation in conformity to ideas of magnificence which Theodorick's Gothic ſoldiers had derived from their own *Celtic* country, though long after the uſe of *the Cromlech* was forgotten. It was reared about the year 526, not by architects deriving their ſkill and powers from the architects of Adrian or Antoninus, but by men (as Theodorick himſelf was a *Dacian*) much more acquainted with the rude methods uſed by the *Morlacchi*[ans] and *Dalmatians* in removing their ponderous graveſtones, and by modes which, we have every reaſon to conclude, were ſimilar to ſuch as were uſed by the antient *Minorcans*, and by the antient *Britons*, in rearing all their various ſuperſtitious ſtructures." (p. 265.) We are the more obliged to Mr. K. for theſe remarks as we have never yet been able to ſee a repreſentation of this *rotunda* at Ravenna†.

Mr. K. inclines, p. 267, to think all barrows of Britiſh origin, and that thoſe where Roman inſignia are found belonged to Britons in Roman ſervice; and that the Romans never raiſed barrows except over the heaps of ſlain in battle, but buried in ſtone coffins, ſuch as he ſaw at Cheſterford in 1785, and are engraved in the Introduction to Sepulchral Monuments, II. pl. I. *At the top* of the barrow of Halyattes, deſcribed by Herodotus, he finds five *great concentric works*, like *ditches*, or artificial *trenches*‡; on the ſlopes of which were rudely ſtamped, *in large characters, certain marks* or *letters*, expreſſing how much of the work each of the ſeveral claſſes of people had performed—and theſe he compares with our figures of the White Horſe and White Leaſ-croſs cut in the ground. We confeſs our imagination unable here to keep pace with his. The Pyramids are conſidered by Mr. K. as "merely one degree more of a little refined improvement beyond the mere aboriginal barrows of that country that had exiſted in the very firſt rude ages." (p. 176.) Major Rennell was told, by an eye-witneſs, that, in a tract of country running from the parts of Mount Taurus, near where the Euphrates begins to be navigable, Northwards, through Tartary into Siberia, there are ſtill moſt aſtoniſhing remains of mines, which contain gold as well as ſilver and other metals, which are not now worked, becauſe all the timber in the neighbouring countries has been exhauſted, which accounts for the golden articles found in the Tartarian barrows. (p. 282.) The barrow near Wareham, uſually, and on pretty juſt grounds, aſcribed to Edward the Martyr, Mr. K. gives at once to a *Druid*. (p. 307,) *Battle* barrows in Great Britain are enumerated, p. 319—322.

"Here, therefore, the inveſtigation of the hiſtory of theſe curious and moſt antient repoſitories of the dead may fairly be cloſed. They are indeed the ſimpleſt works of art, ſcarce deſerving to be named as having any connexion with the efforts of human genius in its labours to produce works of architecture. But they are ſo intereſting, both on account of their cloſe connexion with the ſad general lot of human nature, and with the manners and cuſ-

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But I cannot forbear adding *a hearty wiſh that no uſe may ever be made of what is here brought to light for the purpoſe of introducing any imitations or repreſentations of ſuch things upon the ſtage, by way of repreſenting antient manners.* For, I muſt conſcientiouſly ſay, that I have ever thought the repreſentation of Pagan *ſacrifices* and Pagan *rites* upon the ſtage to be (if not an abſolute abomination in itſelf) at leaſt a too near imitation of abominations, and the very reverſe of an obſervance of that holy command to which a *bleſſing* was annexed, viz. to break their images and pillars, and to throw down their altars, &c." Should they not then, now Mr. K. has made *his* uſe of them, be completely ruined and demoliſhed all over the United Kingdom? Verily, we hope *not*. We ſhould be glad to ſee an Otaheitan pantomime.

* "There has been a fine drawing made of this building by Clerifeau, of which a print has been publiſhed by Mr. Sandby." In what collection is this?

† In the copy of Raſponi's "Ravenna liberata dai Goti o ſia Rotonda di Ravenna provata edifizio Romano, ne mai ſepolcro di Teodorico re de' Goti, Ravenna, 1766," 4to, there are two views, two ſections, and two plans of this great block, but no explanation of the references.

‡ Ὀχεῖς, *alvei*, or *foſſæ*; not ὄρυγες, *terraces*, or *fiſſures*.

tions

toms of the primæval people in all nations, even before the exiſtence of the pyramids in Egypt (to the formation of which ſuch kinds of rude ſepulchres probably gave the firſt idea), that it would, moſt ſurely, have been a total want of due attention to the firſt cauſes of the invention of architecture not to have conſidered them maturely." (p. 322.) Theſe remarks are followed by very appoſite and affecting reflections on the parties depoſited under theſe various repoſitories, and a proper regret at the diſturbing them for purpoſes of curioſity.

Chap. VII. treats of *logan* or rocking-ſtones, *tolmen*, and baſon-ſtones. Though their uſe is not aſcertained, they are ſuppoſed to be monuments of *Britiſh* art; and many of them, like Aggleſton in Purbeck and ſome others, left *unfiniſhed*. Mr. K. concludes properly enough, that the Britiſh coins were not borrowed from the Roman, which ſeldom had ſuch reverſes, but from the Phœnicians and Eaſtern nations; and that ſome of the coins of Pæſtum, the moſt antient Greek, were, in like manner, convex on one ſide, and concave on the other. (p. 341, n.) To the Britons likewiſe Mr. K. refers the immenſe ditches in various parts, boundaries of different kingdoms. (p. 342.) Mr. K. apologizes for having borrowed from many other plates what it was impoſſible for him to have ſeen with his own eyes, in comparing together ſo many correſponding remains of antient works for the elucidation of truth. In the ſubſequent pages, however, when we come to conſider the more refined works and improvements of art, the caſe will be otherwiſe, and we ſhall not ſtand in need of any ſuch aſſiſtance. (p. 383. n.)

We proceed to follow our induſtrious inveſtigator through the ſecond part of his elaborate reſearch. In book II. which contains obſervations on the works of the ROMANS in this iſland, and particularly on thoſe of a military kind. The firſt of theſe is *Richborough*, in Kent; of which not only the remaining walls but the original foundations have been examined and accurately traced by the indefatigable pains of the truly ingenious, inquiſitive, and reſpectable occupier of the land, Mr. *Boys*, of Sandwich; by whoſe exact plans, joined to the examination and obſervation of Mr. K. himſelf on the ſpot, he has been enabled to refer moſt decidedly to theſe remains as illuſtrating in the moſt complete manner the nature and the whole general conſtruction of original Roman fortreſſes in this iſland. He aſſigns this fortreſs to the time of Claudius, and his legate Veſpaſian, as the ſpot where the Romans moſt uſually landed, and where St. *Paul* landed to preach Chriſtianity to Britons; a fact elucidated by Dr. Henry. (Hiſtory of Great Britain, I. 196.) In this diſtinguiſhed fortreſs are to be plainly traced all the principal parts of one of the very greateſt and moſt perfect of the ſtationary Roman camps.

The Roman walls Mr. K. conceives to be laid in alternate *courſes* (for ſo he very properly renders Σιμαλοι, Rev. xxi. 19) of rough ſtones and bricks, formed in *caiſſons*, which were raiſed up as the ſtructure roſe; and he conjectures the holes ſtill remaining were made to fix the caiſſons: but it appears to us doubtful whether the ſtone-work of all theſe works was not *faced* with hewn ſtone, and only now appears rough by the removal of that facing in later time. The building in the centre of the prætorium, being in form of a croſs, is ſuppoſed to have been the *facellum* where the eagles were lodged, and to have been ſucceeded in Chriſtian times by a chapel by the direction of Auguſtus himſelf. Among the ruins of theſe foundations was found a ſmall bronze figure, ſuppoſed an ornament of horſe-furniture, repreſenting a Roman *bagpiper*; whence Mr. K. deduces the Scotch bagpipe from the Romans; but his print of it makes it uncertain, to us at leaſt, whether it was a *muſical inſtrument* or a *leather bottle*.

Mr. K. has not noticed a Roman *wharf* here, deſcribed by Mr. Pennant in his Journey to the Iſle of Wight.

The next Roman ſtation is *Porcheſter* caſtle, the head-quarters of Veſpaſian; on whoſe and his ſon's ſucceſſes againſt the Jews Mr. K. has introduced ſome very appoſite and intereſting reflections. (p. 23—25.) The pariſh-church is built on the foundation of the *facellum* within this caſtle alſo, to which large Norman additions have been made, and been uſed as a *regal Saxon tower of reſidence*. *Caſtor* in Norfolk, and *Burgh* caſtle in Suffolk, are next more briefly deſcribed. Various ſtations referred to where the ſituation of the Prætorium ſtill remains viſible, and ſome of which were mere earth-works; at *Heppington*, Kent; *Saddleworth*,

Saddlescorth, Yorkshire; *Bolton*, South Wales; *Melandra* castle, Derbyshire; *Little* and *Great Chesters*, Cumberland; Chester; one near *Caernarvon*. Some of the most considerable earth-works in Scotland, *Dealgin Ross*, *Ardoch*, *Burens*, *Chegreen*, and *Kirkboddo*. Accounts of the several orders and distinctions of the troops of which the Roman armies consisted, and the precise manner of their encamping, and a computation of the number of troops that might be arranged in several well-known stations, and in others, as at *Pickering*, *Linekirk*, *Hierna*, *Castledykes*, *Kerms castle*. Stations on the Roman wall called *Grimesdyke*. *Sodbury*, co. Gloucester, adapted to the Polybian mode. Some Roman camps of irregular form, as *Verolam*, *Silchester*, *Bath*, *Ruedykes*, *Redykes*, and *Brugh* castle in Scotland. *Dover*, and the particular construction of the Pharos. Polybius's account of the irregular method of encamping used by the Greeks may be compared with that of the Turks given by Mr. Morier in his account of the late war in Egypt. Mr. K. has compared the encampment of the Israelites under Moses with the Roman mode. (p. 97, n.)

Mr. K. speaking of Lord Bacon's monument at St. Alban's, says, "it represents him resting his head upon his arm in *sad composed* sleep, the too just and almost prophetic emblem of that deadly sleep into which mankind in general have been too ready to forget and to neglect the best intimations in his writings." (p. 152, n.) From the words *Sic sedebat*, in the epitaph, it seems rather to represent him in his usual attitude of meditation, lost in deep thought on the most interesting subjects. On mentioning the vestiges of this and other antient towns among us, Mr. K. notices the *narrowness* of streets in the cities of antiquity, those of *Athens* not exceeding 12 feet, and those of *Rome* not in the least degree of width more commodious. (p. 155, n.)

Mr. King laments, and we must join our lamentations to his if he is rightly informed, that the Roman *pharos* at Dover has very lately been *pulled down*. He is of opinion it was built by Agricola, of *hard stalactical incrustations*, which he brought from the Northern coasts on the East side of the island, and of tiles of singular shape, dimensions, and material. (pp. 159, 160.)

Mr. K. doubts whether the *private* buildings of the Romans in this country were more than of timber, or slightly built, and but one story high, even over tesselated pavements; "so few remains or records are to be found of their having ever enjoyed the elegant conveniences of life in their domestic situations, notwithstanding the pomp and magnificence of their public works." (p. 163.) "And when the contemplative mind considers that it is only in a very few instances where any solid remains bespeak the existence of any extraordinary structures, even near the very fragile tesselated pavements that have nevertheless been so well preserved, it will be led, unavoidably, to conclude, that really magnificent *private* mansions did not in this country commonly exist; and that, in most instances, a Roman quæstor or tribune sitting *here* in his toga, on his moveable sella, or wallowing in his triclinium (with ideas well illustrated by the tesselated pavement described by Pliny in his Ἀσσάρωτον οἶκον, *unswept mansion*, Nat. Hist. XXXVI. 25), on one of these dull, dark, and at best ill-looking works of Mosaic did not, after all, appear with much more real splendor, as to any advantages from the refinements of civilized life, than an old *Scotch laird* in the Highlands sitting in his *plaid* on a *joint-stool*, or on a chair of not much better construction, in the corner of his rough, rude *castle-tower*. These observations may, perhaps, appear a little too harsh, but they are really somewhat needful to counterbalance the unreasonable prejudices that have been too often formed, and for elucidating the truth, as founded on *facts* that are unquestionable." (p 164 167.) The severity of these strictures certainly need all the apology of the writer, who has made a very few passages from Pliny, Juvenal, and Homer, a text to a discourse against antient luxury, as if no parallel could be found in our own country at a much later period. We always considered the ivory figure at Dunstaffage as representing a *king* on his *throne*. That some tesselated pavements were within substantial buildings Mr. K. might have learned from Mr. Lysons's account of those at Woodchester, and other instances adduced by Mr. K. himself, pp. 170 and 174. As to the *execution* or *color* of these works, we must not expect the same perfection as in those in the earlier times in the capital, between

dies of brick and of marble; and we must allow for the superior advantage of *painting* over the finest Mosaics in St. Peter's. Pliny describes Mosaics as he does pictures or statues, the more extraordinary examples in their respective line. (p. 177.)

We cannot find the fire-*pan*, or its situation in the middle of the room, in Jer. xxxvi. 22, 23, though the *hearth* was in the midst of the high priest's hall, Luke xxii. 55, John xviii. 18. If by *pent* Mr. K. (p. 179, n.) means a sloping roof, single or double, the Roman would be like the modern roofs. He prefers the idea, that the *flues* or *hypocausts* were not to warm *baths* only, but *sitting-rooms*. (p. 183.) But we do not see why the building at Woodchester should have been the only one of *such extent*, and therefore a residence of a governor, proprætor, or the emperor himself. (p. 185.) Mr. K. has (p. 187) given a regular table of the dimensions of all the apartments of this edifice, by which it appears that the breadth of one or two rooms bore no proportion to their length; *e. g.* 114 feet by 10, 62 by 9: but this is by no means true of the majority; for, out of 65 rooms, only 19 can be deemed of any tolerable proportions, and of those 19 three seem to have been stables, and four others rather public apartments; so that only twelve could be deemed handsome *private apartments* in this supposed magnificent palace. The *labyrinth fret* border to the pavements Mr. K. (p. 190) pronounced one of the most antient ornaments in the world, so universal that it would be traced up at least to the days of Noah; "and I could almost be inclined to call it *Eve's pattern*." We have, in our gardens, *Adam's needle*, a plant provided with points and threads; but no historical evidence has yet reached us that Eve was a *sempstress*, or handled either so well as her daughters are said to do in some parts of the globe. It is fair, however, to presume that Mr. K. has evidence sufficient to make this the standing pattern of ornament in his furniture and drapery of every kind, and that he will encourage it in the manufactory of Woodchester floor-cloths.

It may be doubted, whether the single instance of Lucullus having a room called *Apollo* would justify a conjecture, that not *Orpheus* but *Apollo* was represented in the Woodchester, Winterton, and other pavements among us. (p. 190.)

Seneca (Ep. 51) compares the villas of the Roman senators to a *camp*, from the position more than from the lowness of the building; nor does the anecdote of Lucullus changing his residence prove that one villa might not be warmer than another, from natural situation rather than from *slightness* of material; for, every discovery rather proves that the walls were of stone or brick than of *wood*, whatever the roofs might be.

P. 200. The circumstance of Crassus buying up so many *burnt* houses in Rome, is an argument that Roman houses were built of combustible materials, or of slight ones, as represented pp. 167, 172.

"The Royal Exchange of London (only that it is upon a much greater scale and more lofty) may, perhaps, help to convey somewhat of the idea of an Eastern house. It was rebuilt after the fire of London, and finished in 1699, and, as is apprehended, was rebuilt somewhat after the original plan of the old one, which had been reared by Sir Thomas Gresham, 1567. As, therefore, Sir Thomas was greatly connected with foreign countries, it is more than probable the original hint of the whole was taken from the idea of Eastern *Bazars* and houses conjointly, for the walks above, with the shops, were almost true *Bazars*, whilst the court below almost resembles that of some great house at Smyrna or Aleppo." (p. 202, n.) The four sides of the Royal Exchange are nothing more than was frequent in the great mansions of Queen Elizabeth's time, a quadrangle on cloisters, exactly like the front of Hatfield house, dated 1611. The Roman plan was also to build round a square court. Mr. K. gives, in plate XXVIII. a plan of Pliny's Laurentine villa, compared with that at Woodchester. Against the paucity of *arches* in Roman works let the triumphal ones of various æras be set, and let it be remembered that *wooden* bridges are generally flat, or very nearly so. Mr. K. suggests, p. 221, that *Usk*, viewed from the rock where the castle stands, retains the regular form of a little Roman town without a single Roman vestige.

P. 228—268, Mr. K. introduces a curious disquisition on the first introduction of the ARCH, which does not occur in the Egyptian buildings before the time of the Ptolemies, nor in the East,

East, at Persepolis, which Mr. K. ascribes to Darius Hystaspes, about the time of the building of the second temple of Jerusalem; and he very ably detects the mis-translations of passages, implying the contrary, in Herodotus, Diodorus, and Strabo*. Nor do they occur in the early buildings at Athens† or in Asia Minor. "I may now then," says he, p. 268, "venture to add, that, after the best research which can well be made with respect to various parts of the world, and after all the means of investigation that are in our power have been tried, there does not appear, as far as my enquiries enabled me to apprehend, in any country (no, not even in Italy or Rome itself), *one arch* to have existed *much prior* to the time of *Augustus*." Perhaps the *first* appeared in Sicily, and *Archimedes* was the inventor of it, and all arches are deemed in the Augustan age *novel* and *uncommon*. "If this be the real fact (that the arch was *invented* no very long time before the reign of Augustus) it is a very remarkable concurrence of *circumstances* and *æras* that the very first notice taken of the *form of an arch*, and the very first mention of it upon record, should have been when the glorious *rainbow* in heaven was made the *everlasting sign* and token of reconciliation and mercy; and that the first *realizing of the arch*, and the first instances of bringing it into actual use as *a part of architecture*, should have been precisely in the *æra* in which the *promised deliverer, the Lord of Peace*, descended upon earth, and took upon himself to be born as a man, to seal the first and original everlasting promise and covenant of salvation." (p. 278, n.) In p. 223 Mr. K. observes, that the Greeks had not a word in their language to express an *arch*. Ἄψις, used by Dion Cassius, is acknowledged by H. Stephens not necessarily to convey such an idea; and the LXX use τοξον, a bow for shooting, to express the rainbow. Is not this a proof that the LXX, translating *under the Ptolemies*, knew what was meant by the celestial *arch* or *bow*? Mr. K. excepts to the arches in the great Chinese wall, that they could not be, as pretended, 2000 years old; and we know Antiquity is carried to an extravagant pitch in China.

The Babylonian bricks, of which see our Review, p. 41, have not escaped Mr. K's notice, with inscriptions remaining impressed upon them in characters greatly resembling those on the remains of Persepolis, and that some have also the figure of a *lion* impressed. He thinks it most probable that the very reason why the *same characters* appear in the ruins of Persepolis that are found on the bricks brought from the ruins of Babylon is because the characters used by the most antient Babylonians continued actually in use till the time of Darius Hystaspes, who, there is every reason to believe, built Persepolis. "These characters have a strange affinity to the Chinese, inasmuch as each one seems to signify an whole word. They were probably such as form the most original kind of writing in the world, and, consistently with the idea of each character denominating a word, we may perhaps venture even to conclude that hieroglyphicks, instead of being *prior* to this kind of writing, antient as they are, were only a more refined improvement of it, for the use of the learned, and for the purpose of declaiming, in a more solemn manner, the more recondite mysteries." (p. 249, n.)

We cannot subscribe to Mr. K's opinion, p. 267, n. that the *silver shrines* of Demetrius, ναοὶ ἀργυροῖ, were silver *medals*, with representations of the shrine. The term Ναος is as distinct, simple, and explicit, as language can be; and we do not recollect medals being distributed or sold for commemoration in antient as in modern times.

* Persepolis was first described by Geofrey Ducket, a servant of the Russian Company, about 1574, in Harris and Hakluyt's Collections; 2. Sir Thomas Herbert, about 1627; 3 by Manucci, about 1638; 4. by Struys, 1674; 5. Sir John Chardin, 1674; 6. Le Bruyn. A very imperfect account of these ruins is given by Thevenot and Tavernier. Mr. K. (p. 261) imagines he sees, in the figures on the rock at Nakshi Rustem, of two great personages on horseback, holding firmly together by a great ring in their hands, the circumstance of "the two competitors for the crown waiting to discover *whose horse should neigh first after the rising of the sun* (by means of which event in his favour Darius obtained the throne), rather than any combat, or supposed contest merely of strength."

† Mr. K. forbears to anticipate Mr. Reveley's correct drawings of the antient buildings there, expecting they would be published some time or other. Our readers will recollect the account (LXXI. 419) of the total dispersion of this collection by public auction.

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The volume concludes with short accounts of the Roman *walls*, and of the appearance and dress of Roman soldiers; and the general reflections on the whole are summed up with a pious, grateful, and patriotic apostrophe. "How much less in reality than an American governor of colonies does the Roman *vicar* of Britain appear in comparison of a King of Great Britain, in these later ages of civilization, ruling over a great, rich, and powerful people, sending fleets and armies to all the regions of the world, and enjoying, by the unmerited blessing of Almighty God, together with the light of the Gospel, more substantial conveniences, comforts, and advantages of life, and more fruits of science, than the whole either of Constantine's or Julian's empire possessed! And how ought this reflection to fill each British heart with unfeigned thankfulness towards that Almighty Being, who, having caused this island *so early* to receive the light of the Gospel, and also so soon to recover from the corruptions with which that light had become for a time obscured, has also permitted it *so long* and so late to enjoy all its concomitant blessings! How careful, and how diligent also, ought every considerate mind to be still to preserve them!" (p. 282.)

Here we close this long review of the two *first* parts of this elaborate and instructive work with all due respect for the learning and investigation of their author, however we may *presume* to demur to the corruptions of his lively and fervid *imagination*; and we leave him to compare the *heaven-descended* stories of the Benares bramins with those of the Italian monks (p. 267), and with our best bow to him for his frequent reference to such information as our old friend Urban's Miscellany afforded.

The Figures of Mosaic *Pavements discovered at* Horkstow, *in* Lincolnshire.

"THE plates of Mosaic pavements discovered at Horkstow, here offered to the publick, are the beginning of a work in which it is proposed to exhibit figures of the most remarkable Roman antiquities discovered in Great Britain, under the title of *Reliquiæ Romanæ*, to be published in separate parts, four of which will make a volume. With the fourth part will be given a general title-page and table of contents. The second part, which is in a state of great forwardness, will consist of 14 plates, representing the remains of temples, inscriptions, and other Roman antiquities discovered at Bath. The third part will contain 10 plates respecting several Mosaic pavements discovered near Frampton, in Dorsetshire, coloured after the originals. Of a work of this kind it is impossible to ascertain the extent, as it must, in a great measure, depend on future discoveries. The antiquities which have not hitherto been engraved will be given first, but is also intended to introduce the most curious of those which have been published before. SAMUEL LYSONS."

Mr. L's first attempt on this magnificent scale, "An Account of some Roman Antiquities discovered at Woodchester, in the County of Gloucester," was noticed in our vol. LXVII. p. 1033; and the expectation of the publick has been awakened for the present continuation of his design. Horkstow hall, the seat of Admiral Shirley, is on the South side of the Humber, within 4 miles of the great Roman road, called High-street, or Old-street, leading from Lincoln to the Humber. Several Mosaic pavements and other Roman antiquities have been found at Winterton and Roxby, each about 4 miles from this house; considerable Roman remains at Broughton, 8 miles from it, and at Hibaldstow, 4 miles farther. One of these last-mentioned places is supposed by Horsley to have been the Roman station PRÆTORIUM in Antonine's first itinerary *. The pavements here given were found, 1796, in a close adjoining the admiral's garden, at the depth of 3 feet below the surface; and Roman coins had been found, several years before, near the spot. The larger pavement consisted of three compartments, represented in plates III. IV. and V. In the Western a small central circle exhibits Orpheus with his lyre, surrounded by beasts; and, in eight compartments, disposed as rays from it, birds and beasts: these composed a greater circle, inserted in a square, in the four spandrils or angles of which were a large bust between two *red crosses*. The central compartment consisted of another circle in a square (the centre destroyed), supported

* May not the residence of the commander in chief have given name to that station? and may not this pavement have decorated his villa? EDIT.

by

by four Tritons. This compartment was wrought into other compartments of Bacchanalian figures, Tritons, Nereids, Cupids, and ſea-monſters, among genii dancing round a baſket of flowers. The compartment at the Eaſt end of the large pavement is moſt entire, and repreſents a chariot-race of four *bigæ*, attended by two horſemen, driven round a platform in the centre, at the extremities of which are the *metæ*. The general deſign of the large pavement, except the middle of the central one, is reſtored in plate VI. from a drawing by Robert Smirke, eſq. R. A. The greater part is likely to be preſerved, Admiral Shirley having erected a building over the moſt perfect and intereſting parts. Mr. L. thinks it not improbable that it might have been *reſtored* from a more *antient one fallen to decay*, the workmanſhip being of a late age, though parts of the deſigns are by no means in a bad taſte. South from the larger pavement extended another, 19 feet from the wall, of conſiderable ſize, as appears by the bed of it, 23 feet beyond the fragments, engraved plate VII. No farther traces could be diſcovered. A piece of alabaſter, having military trophies rudely cut on it, dug up ſeveral years ago near the ſite of the pavements, and now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Brooke, of Horkſtow, is alſo engraved.

8. *A Defence of Public Education, addreſſed to the moſt Reverend the Lord Biſhop of* Meath. *By* William Vincent, *D. D. In anſwer to a Charge annexed to his Lordſhip's Diſcourſe preached at* St. Paul's *on the anniverſary Meeting of the Charity Children, and publiſhed by the Society for promoting* Chriſtian *Knowledge.*

ONE of the bleſſed effects of what is called *Evangelical* preaching is, to decry the aid of human learning. This has obtained from the earlieſt diſſemination of Methodiſm, or ſooner, and been taken up by all the good women who are the followers of ſuch preachers. The truly pious Mr. Giſborne and Mr. Jones ſuffered themſelves to be tranſported beyond the bounds of reaſon and propriety on this head, and ſounded the alarm againſt the very ſeminaries and inſtitutions to which themſelves were indebted for their education and talents. Dr. R. whoſe zeal againſt gaming led him to ſtrictneſs which he found it expedient to diſavow when he republiſhed the ſermon in the collected volume (ſee vol. LXXI. p. 1010), with that animation of language which he glories in, puſhed the charge ſtill farther, in his ſermon before the Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel, 1799; and the Biſhop of Meath has trumpeted it from Eaſt to Weſt, through the medium of a Society calculated for the beſt of purpoſes, and guided by the beſt of ſecretaries. What muſt the bulk of the hearers of that diſcourſe think of the propriety of circulating ſuch a report on the education of our public ſchools—unleſs they meant to diſcourage and ſupplant it? and what muſt the friends of Chriſtianity think when ſuch a Society ſanction ſuch a charge? for, either the charge muſt be founded, or the Society inclined to meet Methodiſm more than half way, with the uplifted hands and eyes of the Oliverian ſaints. The Fathers of our Church muſt wear this cap if it fits them. Dr. V. feeling himſelf juſtly aggrieved, and with the aggravation of having received a private apology from Dr. R. and the refuſal of admiſſion of a counter-note to the Biſhop's ſermon before its circulation by the Society, has here given a judicious and animated vindication of the conduct of our public ſchools, particularly that over which he preſides with ſo much credit. After reading this Defence, it will be natural to aſk, What is the ground of the virulent outcry? When Chriſtianity is taught and inſtilled more than human learning, and has made more uſeful and laſting impreſſions on its pupils than all the little cant and hypocriſy infuſed and encouraged in the Evangelical ſeminaries, whoſe teachers cannot convey more inſtruction than they poſſeſs, and have frequently confounded Virtue with Vice, "Decipimur *ſpecie* RECTI." There is an art in deceiving: if people muſt be deceived for their good, the Evangelical profeſſor completely practiſes it. In league with the Church of Rome, he lays his train deeper than the Convent, and excludes from his teaching all ſcience under the diſgrace of Paganiſm. In league with the ſpirit of Jacobiniſm, he ſweeps away all the inſtruction of Antiquity, to ſubſtitute a new mode of information, or, as he affects to call it, of impreſſing the fair tablet of the human mind, which muſt be left clear of every impreſſion to take the firſt that offers. If this be education, man in a ſavage ſtate is the fitteſt

ſubject

subject of it; but what progress such a mode has made on savage man may be learned from the progress of civilization in the swamps of Africa, where it has been found necessary to call in one set of slaves to subdue another by force of arms, and the civil power to enforce obedience by capital punishment. Dr. V. is fully aware to what the aspersion cast on the present system of teaching manifestly tends. What benefits have been derived from the various schools of new invention in France, Professor Bygge will tell us in his tour, reviewed vol. LXXI. p. 819. Indeed, where the civil code yet remains afloat, "in what state must be the code of education which is the preliminary and foundation of Virtue or Vice, inculcating those principles of either which a code of laws is only to regulate and controul?"

"I cannot," says Dr. V. with a becoming spirit, "lay down my pen without calling upon your Lordship for a public revocation of your charge, so far as you impute systematic neglect to the conductors of public education; and if, with such revocation, you shall choose to insist upon the other articles of impeachment, I request your Lordship to make enquiry into the facts before you aggravate the injury. Those who have been bred at Westminster are to be met with in every circle; interrogate them on the subject—not, generally, whether they have had a religious education, but, particularly, whether the various duties here specified have been performed. Those only can satisfy your enquiries who have completed their education among us, and have enjoyed the benefits of the foundation; the information of others will be imperfect, extending only as far as their progress and situation in the school enabled them to see and judge. If, after such investigation, your Lordship shall find that you have injured a man who never gave you cause of offence, I think you will be sorry for having reposed implicit confidence in Dr. Rennell; and you will be sorry to have prejudiced the interests and estimation of a body of men whose life has been devoted to the service of their country. Our life is not an unhappy one; the attachments of the good, and their success in life, compensates for the failure of those who have profited less by our endeavours. Forty years labour, and fifty years experience, entitle me to a retirement of quiet and independence; but, if my retirement is to be embittered with the reproach of having done no good, of systematic neglect, of resolute and contemptuous inattention to my duty, I answer, once for all, that 'contemptuous neglect' is a term past comprehension; to contemn our duty towards God is not wickedness but insanity. And 'resolute and systematic neglect' I disclaim as a charge utterly false and groundless; a falsehood I have proved it, if my testimony is worthy of credit; and if my assertion is not sufficient, I am ready to establish it by legal evidence, by oath, or any other ordeal that my accusers may demand. But, for the present, I take my leave of them with the sentiment of a poet and a Pagan:

Ἐν δ' οὐδ' ἁμαρτάνειν, μὲν φίλοις κακὰ
Πάσεσιν, ἢ κἂν δρᾶσιν ἐκδίκως ἰσόν." (41.)

9. *A Sermon, preached at* Durham, July 21, 1801, *at the Visitation of the Honourable and Right Reverend Father in* God Shute *Lord Bishop of* Durham. *By* Robert Gray, *B. D. Prebendary of* Chichester, *and Rector of* Craike, *in the County of* Durham.

THE author of this discourse, which is remarkable at once for elegance of diction and original remark, proposes for consideration some Providential appointments, in which the extensive influences and designs of revealed religion have been effectually promoted. He remarks, first, that the extraordinary effusions of the Spirit produced such permanent effects that the great cause of Religion was not endangered when those gifts were diminished. He illustrates this in the prime gift of inspiration, which was bestowed upon the Evangelists and Apostles for the great end of transmitting down to future ages a body of narrative and doctrine from which all misconception or defect were infallibly precluded; a circumstance which, he justly observes, has rendered every other challenge of infallibility inadmissible, because unnecessary. We hope the readers of this eloquent discourse will take notice that there would be great need for an infallible guide if there were no infallible Scriptures; and that they will beware of those who strive to weaken that foundation of religious certainty which is laid in the Divine Word. Nothing can better serve the purpose of pretenders of every denomination, Romish, or

or fanatical, than the tampering and equivocal comments which have been made by men contending for a partial inſpiration of the ſacred writers. If that dangerous and unwarrantable conceſſion ſhould be made, all ſuch inſpiration would be uſeleſs; for, who ſhall determine where the precious vein occurs, or what is gold and what droſs in the compoſition?

The diſcourſe then paſſes to the proviſion which has been made by Providence, in the ſucceſſion of the miniſtry, for continuing ſuch ſupplies of learning as, without the claim to infallible direction, which would ſet the teacher above the word, and inveſt both with inconſiſtent privileges, might yet ſerve to facilitate the knowledge of divine truth, according to the ſtandard of the ſacred books. He applies the ſame remarks to the gift of tongues, and ſhews how it was to be ſucceeded by the aids of learning; and here a main argument in this diſcourſe, which is very happily preſerved, begins to diſcloſe itſelf. It is obſerved, that, "by the preconcerted purpoſe of God, ſome arrangements had been made which, at every period, ſhould facilitate the promotion of religious knowledge in every country where civilization and human learning ſhould prevail, and connect the preſervation of the original ſources of religion, and the means of tranſfuſing their ſacred ſtreams into every channel, with the maintenance of literature." He then dwells, with great force and perſpicuity, upon this providential direction and controul, conſpiring ſo remarkably to the extenſion and permanency of the languages in which the communications of revealed wiſdom have been recorded. This leading conſideration is very well purſued, and touched with a very maſterly hand, ſhewing both the eſtabliſhment, hereby, of a point of evidence and the dignity attaching to the Chriſtian ſcheme in being made the centre in ſubordination to which all earthly objects and occurrences have appeared to move. For the whole argument we refer our readers to the ſermon; it is purſued in ſeveral pages, in remarks upon the Hebrew and Greek languages, and in what relates to their preſervation and diffuſion. The remarks upon the ſervice which has been thus done incidentally to the cauſe of truth by the beauties of the claſſic page, which have excited ſuch an intereſt in thoſe languages, muſt be read with peculiar pleaſure by the ſcholar, and have much novelty to recommend them.

There follow then ſome well-drawn reflections on the ſeveral ſlights which have been ſhewn to the whole body of revealed truth, with its attendant conſolations, by the ſubſtitution of "vain and pernicious theories," exhibiting a morality more deluſive, and motives more vague and ineffectual, than the ſyſtems of heathen philoſophy. In a ſubſequent page we meet a ſeaſonable caution againſt "premature and ſtrained conſtructions which precariouſly apply the prophecies to every paſſing ſcene." After which we find a paſſage which well deſerves particular attention. The author laments that "the exertions of reputed knowledge and even learning have, in theſe latter days, been ſometimes employed in direct oppoſition to that religion which has ever been propitious to their encouragement; and that men have been found, eſpecially among thoſe who, in foreign univerſities, preſide over the education of youth, attracted by their reputation (induſtriouſly exaggerated as it has been), who, though poſſeſſed of no inconſiderable attainments in claſſical and ſacred literature, and converſant with the original languages of the Scriptures, have licentiouſly preſumed to diſparage their character, and falſify their conſtruction; and have particularly endeavoured to reduce the inſpired books of the Hebrew canon to the level of human compoſitions, notwithſtanding the acknowledged prophecies interwoven with every part." Theſe obſervations are followed by ſome excellent remarks upon the uſes of claſſical literature, and the proper mode of profiting by the lives and writings of the heathens, as they diſcover what they wanted and what we enjoy, and as conveying plain proofs of the extent of the corruption of mankind, and of the inſufficiency of earthly wiſdom, as well as for the collateral evidence which they give of facts and circumſtances related in the Scriptures. "The departure," ſaith this writer, "from the ſincerity of the faith has generally indicated the failure of human learning; and, if we look back to the hiſtory of the laſt and preceding centuries, with a particular view to the circumſtances of our own nation, we ſhall find the advocates of religion celebrated

lebrated in the annals of literature, while the supporters of infidelity have been remarkable for superficial presumption, and sometimes for illiterate ignorance." These reflections are closed by a vindication of the means for promoting the increase of knowledge among all ranks of people, well illustrated by a reference to two main branches of the British empire. "It is," adds this spirited and elegant writer, "from the want of those just convictions of the true nature and principles of religion, which were formerly engraven on the mind with the first rudiments of knowledge, and blended with every communication, and which, as the means are now facilitated, might be impressed with more general and efficacious instruction, that men are carried away with every blast of vain doctrine, and deluded by every species of sophistry. Christianity, instilling its simple truths into the uncultivated understanding, and unfolding its sublime wisdom to those who, by their intellectual attainments, are enabled to estimate its excellency, must afford the best and only security against those deceptions which are daily engendered by human folly and human wickedness, and teach its enlightened disciples, while they follow the discoveries of reason and true philosophy in their widest range, to bring every thought and imagination in just subjection to the wisdom of Him who was a Light to lighten the world."

10. *Claims of Literature: the Origin, Motives, Objects, and Transactions of the Society for the Establishment of a Literary Fund.*

WHILE one class of our countrymen are dissatisfied if any education but a *religious* is given to the rising generation, and others if any but a *playful* one, such as may be most *agreeable* to the little learners, all emulation and controul being strenuously guarded against, and a third class are for leaving all to Nature and Common Sense, which is tantamount to leaving it to Chance; the author of this prefatory Essay contends, that, Genius being under no controul, the grand concern should be, to direct her efforts into a proper train, that she may steer clear of Envy, Scurrility, Invective, Libel, Rebellion against Government, arising from disappointed Ambition or unpatronized Contempt. The claims of *philosophical* Genius are for discoveries by accident; "Learning, when not a sterile admiration of former excellence, when associated with kindred enthusiasm, has, unquestionably, similar claims *." Writers by imitation or translation, whose minds are only well-stored memories, do not merit the rank of Genius, yet form the great class of the Literati, and their claims are preferred by obvious utility. Language, the dress of thoughts, is essentially included. "There will generally be a difficulty in rendering Genius, assimilated with Philosophy, the first object of the Institution. Applications are sometimes peremptorily and haughtily rejected because Philosophy and Learning are pronounced unfriendly to the happiness of the world." Our author contends, that "Genius is the first of all human distinctions; it takes place even of Virtue, the impressions of which are generally limited to a family or a country; the ideas of Genius, in moral as in mechanic discoveries, become instantaneously the benefactors of mankind. Genius, Talents, and Labour, wisely employed, form the fund from which every thing valuable to society is produced. All the land; and all the spontaneous productions which first constitute property, would not, without this fund, support a tenth of the present population of the world, or a hundredth part of the expences of its governments. In the construction of those governments Genius has been controuled and superseded by Force, and its only successful competitor is Military Power. It must, however, ultimately establish the legislations of mankind. It may be long employed in dissipating preliminary visions; but all the possible errors, and all the miseries of abortive efforts, will be improved ultimately, by Genius, to all possible good." (p. 19.) A discussion of the productive influence of Genius on agriculture, property, and the art of writing in the different ages of the world, occupies the following pages to the end of the third section.

Sect. IV. is occupied on the *evils* and *miseries* of Literature. "Among the antients we read of no beings analogous to the literary pugilists, bruisers, bullies, and bravoes, of modern ages. A *government*, the perpetual object of

* What kind of learning is this *new* and *enthusiastic* learning? EDIT.

animad-

animadverſion, ſatire, ridicule, and obloquy, is a phænomenon peculiar to modern times. It will not be pretended by any real ſcholar that the antient governments poſſeſſed more virtue than the modern; yet they never engendered claſſes of men whoſe occupations were ſatire and libel. Whence in modern ſocieties this endleſs tribe, this everlaſting ſucceſſion of writers, ſwarming like locuſts, and by their numbers and voracity daubing and deſtroying all characters public and private, fighting for or againſt the ſame governments by detachments, deſcending to claſſes and individuals, and ſpreading diſmay and terror over all families and all perſons; who are formed by literary jobbers into indefinite and lurking bodies, and who even deſame, and tear, and devour each other? Whence are they? ſurely not from any cauſes having the moſt diſtant analogy to the Literary Fund. I feel a ſpecies of ſhame for thoſe ſophiſts who have affected to perceive in that Inſtitution any tendency to foſter thoſe cauſes." (p. 40.) "If genius and literature, liberally and ſcientifically cultivated, were qualifications for public employments, many of theſe evils, and moſt of the reaſons of the inſtitution for a Literary Fund would be removed. Governments, therefore, do not generally and uniformly occaſion a demand for ſcientific and literary talents." But, while there were antient poets who received a *daric* for every line, were there not innumerable others, as well as proſe writers, who could not earn a dinner? Before the invention of printing, authors of every kind ſwarmed, and eſſays on every ſubject iſſued from their brains; and there was the ſame want of Genius and of patronage in Horace's time, when

"mediocribus eſſe poetis
Non homines, non Di, non conceſſere columnæ."

Though we have not learned the names of the Roman bookſellers, we need not doubt of the want of patronage to many ſcribblers who obtruded their works upon them. Were there as many theories in natural and moral philoſophy as at preſent? or ſhall we ſay, the more ſcience extends, the more ſpeculations abound in it? Our author admits, that "circumſtances, which may be called accidental, procured time and leiſure to Bacon and Newton, or their philoſophy and all its advantages would not have been produced." But may we not aſk, What diſcoveries have been loſt in ſucceeding ages for want of ſimilar circumſtances? We cannot but think it is refining too much to ſuppoſe *profeſſions*, *orders*, and *corporations*, circumſcribe Genius and Learning. They certainly do not monopolize the genius and talents of a country, nor obſtruct the reward of thoſe efforts which ſhew themſelves beyond their pale.

"Talents thus oppreſſed and denied the rights of indemnification, have ſometimes recourſe to *Satire* and *Libel*, and are juſtly dreaded;—but who are the real *authors* of thoſe libels? Thoſe, ſurely, who commit the injury, not thoſe who reſent it." (p. 49.) "In a view of the cauſes of the evils and miſeries of Literature, the laws concerning *literary property* cannot be omitted." (p. 51.) "The deſcendants of literary men are not properly reſpected. From the complaints of authors applying to the Society, I ſhould infer that the trade of bookſellers, like all other trades, is infeſted with ſpeculators, jobbers, and ſwindlers, without impeaching the fair and general principles on which it is founded, and its great utility acknowledged." (p. 54.) In the article of *Patronage* the author admits that the Univerſities and the Church are overſtocked with inducements to innumerable candidates. "Every ſtudent who quits the Univerſity without a proviſion is liable to all the evils which the Literary Fund is intended to mitigate, and into which he has been ſeduced, not by the hope of that mitigation, but by the early temptation of an unſuitable education." (p. 60.) But is this propenſity to ſeek for a maintenance for one of many ſons more eaſily overcome than that to marry and beget a family on an uncertain, temporary, or fluctuating income? and is the offſpring of a Proteſtant clergyman leſs a monk in this proviſion than the younger ſons of Popiſh laity? This overſtock of literary talents is no more than the overſtock of that talent, which produces more manufacturers, artificers, or labourers, than can be employed. "When the progreſs of induſtry is more rapid becauſe more encouraged than that of agriculture, which is the caſe at this time in England; when the numbers of mechanicks, tradeſmen, artizans, artiſts, and petty ſcholars, are ſwollen beyond their due proportion to the ſurplus quantity

of food produced by labour; to perſiſt in directing the funds of public and private charities into theſe channels is not augmenting an uſeful population, it is promoting a competition which is already injurious to labour; it is raiſing the price of ſubſiſtence; it is encouraging a vicious procreation, and increaſing the general miſery. I hope not to be miſtaken on theſe delicate and intereſting ſubjects; the laws ſeem anxious for the preſervation and augmentation of numbers. This is certainly not their province. There is an imperious faculty in human nature, which has never failed, and which will never fail, to keep up numbers in their full proportion to the quantity of ſubſiſtence. The objects of the Legiſlature are *ſubſiſtence* and *employment*, not *numbers*, which, unemployed, produce evils inſtead of removing them. It had appeared to me, before I experienced its effects in the Society for a Literary Fund, that the indiſcriminate mode of diſpoſing and placing children brought up by charity had a tendency to exhauſt one part of the nation to render another part idle and vicious. If the children preſerved by charity were generally conſigned to farmers, under ſtipulations for certain inſtructions, and not to ſchools furniſhing them with a little uſeleſs learning, they would aſſiſt in producing the food they conſume; more food might be produced; the induſtrious, the ingenious, and the learned, might be fed better and cheaper, and an uſeful population increaſed. By placing them in mechanic, mercantile, ſpeculative, and literary claſſes, the relative diſproportion between thoſe who purchaſe and thoſe who furniſh ſubſiſtence is continually increaſing, even if the effect ſhould be to render them induſtrious, but if, as is commonly the caſe, they ſhould prove idle and vicious, *Charity* will have given *premiums* for the production of the moſt dreadful evils that can infeſt ſociety." (p. 67—70.) In ſhort, the ſwarms of diſtreſſed ſcholars are better *taught* than *fed*. "The effects of deſpair on diſappointed and lively talents have appeared in enormous indiſcretions, religious, moral, and political; they have been particularly aſſociated with complaints of national grievances and claims of extended liberty. Whenever diſcontent obtained the ſlighteſt footing, it ſound, and it will always find, ready and powerful auxiliaries in this ſpecies of literature; and England, by its negligence, or inattention to the effects of its antient ſchools, and of ſome of its modern charities, has produced claſſes of literati not only detached from the community *but at enmity with it*. Suffering under the injudicious adminiſtration of public inſtitutions, they become their cavillers and criticks, and, paſſing from particular into general objects, they aſſume the rank of ſpeculative legiſlators, and form or deſtroy, in idea and at pleaſure, the political conſtitutions and fundamental laws of human ſocieties. Hence, *i. e.* in the negligent adminiſtration of Engliſh inſtitutions, the origin of modern-formed literary ſects, which paſſed through America into France, all *legiſlators* by profeſſion, thoſe who could read the *ſpirit of laws*, and thoſe who could not compoſe a paragraph for a news-paper without offending againſt the common rules of grammar. In France they obtained power, and power was a licence for revenge. Their revenge has been ſatiated, and their power checked; but the *inſtitutions of charity ſtill produced them*. The ſeverity ſometimes exerciſed in their puniſhment, when ſincere, is the effect of ignorance; when affected, it is the cloak of hypocriſy. If every one of them were at once executed in a ſhort time, they would be ſucceeded by equal numbers." (pp. 75, 76.)

That men of learning have claims on public patronage is allowed on all hands; that there are degrees in qualifications, is alſo allowed; and that diſcriminations are not always made, by the moſt diſcerning publick, to the *ſatisfaction* of men of learning. It is an old adage, that there are more perſons for poſts and places than poſts and places for perſons; and no ſtronger confirmation of the truth of this adage is needed than the arguments here adduced for a Literary Fund.

"The female claimants on this Fund are as numerous as the male; but *ſeven ladies only* have aſſiſted it with their ſubſcription." This is truly wonderful, conſidering how eager the ladies are after novels, which are here ſaid to have the merit of poliſhing our language.

It being premiſed, "that many of the charitable inſtitutions of this country, founded and ſupported by the moſt excellent motives, are ſo far from being remedies that they furniſh many of the evils

evils which the Literary Fund is intended to mitigate or remove; if I had any *Utopian* hopes or proſpects before me," ſays the Hiſtorian of the Fund, "I would venture to ſuggeſt that the Legiſlature ſhould appoint a *commiſſion* or *board* to examine the nature and operation of *charities*, and particularly of *ſchools for the children of the poor*. A ſpecies of revolution which has lately taken place in *education* multiplies the claimants on the Literary Fund, the effects of which it is neceſſary to check and correct. Mr. Locke took ſome exceptions to the general mode of enforcing on children the purſuits of learning. Thoſe exceptions, exaggerated by the imagination of Rouſſeau, were rendered ſubjects of alarm to all Europe, which, as uſual in all alarms, has been driven into the oppoſite extreme. I have not been able to aſcertain the principles which have been the means of this revolution, becauſe the ſyſtem had not ſufficient analogy with the ſtate of ſociety. *The young oak, to be an uſeful tree, muſt not be reared in a hothouſe.* Since that time, a ſentimental philoſophy of education has been eſtabliſhed, which is profeſſed in ſeveral of the nurſeries and academies of the country. All branches of learning are made not only eaſy but amuſing; and the ſucceſsful art of ſeduction, the principle of this mode of education, is that of applying perpetual ſtimuli to the ſenſibility and imagination of the child. Accordingly, every thing is taught by a ſtory, a tale, or a romance; and the pupils, male and female, to the relief of their teachers, are ſpeedily qualified for thoſe great *univerſities* of Britain, *circulating-libraries*. I will not dwell on the enervating influence of this ſyſtem of education. While courts of law are puniſhing vices and declaiming on the general dereliction of moral faith and virtuous principles, they ſeem employed like the huſbandman who prunes the branches inſtead of pulling up the roots of a poiſonous plant. The ſons and daughters of farmers and tradeſmen in theſe ſentimental ſchools, by the peruſal of tales for children and the adventures of imaginary heroes and heroines, acquire a taſte for romances; and when at their own diſpoſal, they have loſt their health and all uſeful capacity by the peruſal of 5 or 6000 novels, of which the general courſe conſiſts, they die of *ennui*, nervous atrophy, or conſumption, or they commence *authors*. Of all the claimants on the Literary Fund, the moſt numerous and the moſt importunate are the *ſickly ſpawn* of this *ſentimental education*, the male and female pupils of the *circulating-libraries*. The *council* and *committee* can only adjudge their applications, but an authorized *board* might prevent their re-production." (p. 94—98.)

"Several fruitleſs attempts were made before a ſmall aſſociation could be formed, of which, if the author ſhould think any future opinion of him ſufficiently important to be rectified by *memoirs*, the curious reader may find minute details when he ſhall be no more." (p. 101.) We ſuppoſe a *hiſtory* of the Literary Fund is here promiſed; but whether *memoirs* relate to that aſſociation or of the writer, is not ſufficiently explained.

"To apportion the honourable indemnities which the Literary Fund may afford; to ſeize the moments when thoſe indemnities may prevent deſpondence, the parent of crime, and raiſe the efforts of ſinking talents; to diſtinguiſh the plauſibilities of pretenders from the claims of genius; to ſeparate the ſqualid impurity and criminal droſs which the neceſſities of a ſecond nature have attached to minds of native excellence; to reſiſt importunity, and even the ſeductions of mere humanity; what diſcernment, what probity, what force of character, are required in their members! But this Inſtitution does not, in any degree, produce or foſter the evil it is intended to remedy. It does not, it cannot, turn towards the purſuits of its unfortunate objects a greater ſhare of the talents and induſtry of the country than would go into them of their own accord, as may be the caſe with other charities; for, men cannot furniſh themſelves with genius and learning at their own will, they are furniſhed by nature and education, without a choice. The balance of employments throughout the country is therefore never diſturbed by the Literary Fund; and if it enable men of genius, already educated, to exert and employ their talents, it muſt contribute to the advantage and perfection of all other employments." (p. 108.) "It was not propoſed by the Inſtitution to remove all the inconveniences which accrue to Literature in England from the various cauſes already enumerated, and particularly from a miſdirected education. Theſe are legiſlative objects. The *ſcholar* muſt aſſume the character of an *author*,

thor, to acquire a claim to the attention of the committee. Even to authors that attention is circumscribed." (p. 106.) Disappointed authors, who seek consolation in the vanity of passing illiberal judgments on others in secret tribunals, and become the means of involving them in similar misfortunes; criticks, whose perpetual cavils and disguised calumnies deprave the public taste, and infest conversation and social life with an insatiable spirit of censure and detraction; professed libelers, and all dealers in law and venal literature, are not objects of the Society's attention. Much evil may be prevented by these humble but steady efforts to remove the absolute *indigence* of ingenious and learned men. It were to be wished it was sufficiently powerful to sustain above indigence all unfortunate men of great talents and genius, the most valuable acquisition to society, and to influence and improve the general condition of eminent and useful Literature, and to convert literary misery, which is now, and *must ever be*, the source of discontent, faction, and revolutionary enterprize, into a spirit of public health and improvement, and induce an enlightened Legislature to form a *literary jurisprudence*, to allot to *Genius*, in all its exertions, an equitable portion, present and eventual, of the effects of those exertions. (pp. 125, 126.)

This view of the Institution, avowedly the production of the Rev. David Williams, and *not of the Society as a Body*, is followed by the Constitutions of the Society, and Remarks, by Mr. Boscawen, on the Cases in which relief has been administered, amounting to 196, in the 12 years existence of the Society, besides 105 who have experienced its bounty, to the amount, all together, of 1680*l*. The particular cases could not, consistently with delicacy and humanity, be published with names while the parties were living; and without them they were uninteresting and uninstructive. Of such as are dead, we are now informed, were, Dr. Harwood; [the son of] Mr. Mickle, translator of the Lusiad; and [the widow and children of] Robert Burns. "Writers, who have contributed to the instruction of the rising generation, to the advancement of morals, or the support of religion, have uniformly obtained its countenance and assistance; while the authors of slanderous, immoral, or impious works, have in general been speedily detected, and ignominiously repelled."

Mr. B. has prefixed a farther vindication of the Society, in a pleasing introduction to the Poems in honour of the Literary Fund; which, having been warmly applauded, as impromptu compositions, on the respective recitations, cannot fail of being acceptable to the friends of this excellent Institution in their present handsome form; but of which we have the less occasion now to speak, as by far the greater part of them have originally appeared in our Magazine. The only two new ones are, a poetical address to the Duke of Somerset, President of the Society, by the Poet Laureat; and a poem by Mrs. Rigaud, wife to the celebrated Painter.

11. *The awful Judgments of* God *against the wicked and impenitent People of the Two antient Kingdoms of* Israel *and* Judah, *exhibited in a plain, practical Fast Sermon, as a solemn and seasonable Warning to all the People of the United Kingdoms of* England *and* Ireland. *By* Christopher Hodgson, *LL. B. Rector of* Marholme, *in* Northamptonshire, *and late of* Pembroke *Hall*, Cambridge.

TWO THIRDS of this sermon, from Ezek. xix. 8, is taken up with an abstract of the history of Israel and Judah; the remainder is an application to our own nation, surrounded, as we *were*, by a general Confederacy.

12. *Letters from an English Traveller, written originally to Friends, by the Rev.* Martin Sherlock, *A. M. Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of* Bristol; *afterwards Archdeacon of* Killala; *and Vicar of* Castleconner *and* Kilglass. *Translated from the French Original printed at* Geneva *and* Paris. *With original Letters on several Subjects, and a Fragment on* Shakspeare, *by the same Author. A new Edition, complete, in Two Volumes.*

THE several detached volumes, five in number, which are united to form the present collection, have been so copiously noticed in our vol. XLIX. 603; L. 82, 475; LI. 30, 132, 230; and LVI. 779; that it would be superfluous to enlarge on their merits. They are now for the first time printed uniformly; and *Fifteen Letters* are added, which never before appeared in an English dress.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

We refer HAMLETONIAN who requests an explanation of a passage in Hamlet, act IV. scene II.: "The body is with the King—but the King is not with the body," to Steevens's note on the passage.

A SONNET *,

By Mr. ROBINSON *the Painter*;

Whose fine Picture of the Giant's Causeway, *in* Ireland, *we announced in vol.* LXXI. *p.* 1124; *and whose Son produced the Verses on the Peace therein printed, and the Song given in our last Magazine, p.* 62.

MY pencil's gone, you may believe me,
And all my glowing colours fade;
Colours that never did deceive me,
When Love or Beauty gave me aid.

Fondly I gaze, my cares beguiling,
Enraptur'd, on each varying hue;
In this I see you sweetly smiling,
In that your tenderest looks I view.

But human art, like pictur'd dreaming,
Still flies, or unsubstantial flies;
This hour as ardent Summer seeming,
The next as faded Autumn dies.

No roseate hue of sweet suffusion
Your breathing blushes e'er can fix;
Despair declares my art illusion;
In vain each varied tint I mix.

Then, as my trembling pencil straying
Amid each heavenly mingled ray,
Blends for your eyes the lightning playing,
My colours fade and die away.

THE PERENNIAL ROSE.

To a Young Lady.

LET others sing the Rose of June
In strains both loud and clear;
My Muse a Rose's praise shall tune,
That blooms throughout the year.

Start not, ye Florists, in surprize,
To hear of such a flow'r
Blowing beneath our Northern skies
In spite of Winter's pow'r.

Would you the favour'd spot explore
Where it expands each charm?
That spot lies sometimes near Dromore,
But oftener at G——.

Your steps let due discretion guide,
When you approach the gem;
'Tis *sensitive*, and can't abide
The *rude* to touch its stem.

'Tis only to the *gentle* swain
Its beauties it discloses.
Thrice happy, whom his fate ordains
To pluck this QUEEN of ROSES.

Mount Ida. HAFIZ.

* This was printed in the Belfast News-Letter, Dec. 8, 1801, unknown to the Author, with a pretended title, that it was translated from the Italian of Leonardo da Vinci, written in 1460; but a Correspondent has procured us this genuine copy, which the Author's modesty would have withheld from the press. EDIT.

Written in the Christening Pew at Richmond, *on Twelfth Day* 1802, *when I went to visit the Grave of* Thomson, *and witnessed the Baptism of a Child,*

BY THE EARL OF BUCHAN.

SWEET Christmas Rose, just peeping through the snow,
And pressing on to meet bleak Winter's force,
Ah, what a stormy sky thou 'rt born to know!
What evils may baste thy worldly course!

Yet, Christiana *, take this holy kiss:
Oh, may no cruel spoiler crush thy flow'r
With baneful touch! but may thy bliss
Be wedlock chaste, and industry thy dow'r!

And thou, O Father, Friend, and Love,
From whom I am, without whom in vain,
Look down in pity from thy Heavens above,
And save this land! let it revive again!
Give Bread, give Peace—let all her thoughts be mine.

NAVAL POETRY, N° VI.

"Nor let the sons of letter'd pride despise
Germs, whence the vig'rous sheets of valour rise;
So Attic freedom rear'd Harmodius' strain,
So rous'd Tyrtæus' song the Spartan train."
PYE's Naucr.

TO THE MEMORY OF
CAPTAIN BURGESS,
Late of His Majesty's Ship the ARDENT,
Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit.

THEE, gallant Burgess! thee Britannia rank'd
Amongst her naval heroes: it was thine
Calmly to brave the fiery storm of war,
Thy country's rights defend, and add fresh lustre
To thy Sovereign's reign; but Heaven ordain'd
That thou should'st fall—in Glory's bosom fall—
On that illustrious day, when Albion's tars,
By Duncan led on coast of Camperdown,
Claim'd 'mid the thick'ning horrors of the fight
Their Country's grateful love!
Oh! hadst thou known
The issue of the combat, ere thy soul
This nether sphere had left, more cheerfully
Thy breath hadst thou resign'd, like Wolfe, exclaiming,
"I expire content!"
—— Farewell,
Thou brave commander! ne'er could'st thou have died
More honour'd, more lamented, more bewept!
For thee the tear each seaman's cheek bedews,
And patriot thousands o'er thy tomb shall mourn!
NAUTICUS.

* The Child was so named,

Mr.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 11.

THE following lines are offered by an humble pen, as a tribute of veneration to the memory of him who is the ſubject of them, and of regard for his ſurviving family. The Writer laments poſſeſſing only feeble powers of expreſſing traits of a character, no one can now recollect without a mingled portion of eſteem, reverence, and regret. Truth is at leaſt predominant in every line; and it is hoped, this conſideration may allow the Author of it to deprecate criticiſm, ſince, feeling all their imperfection, they are only offered to awaken the efforts of ſome ſuperior pen, to do better juſtice to the ſubject.

WHEN worth tranſcendant claims the funeral turn, [mourn?
What generous, feeling heart forbears to
How deep the ſorrow then, how full the tear, [bier!
Which pours in anguiſh over LANGTON'S
In his excelling goodneſs we deplore
The Friend, the Father, Huſband, now no more!
Uniting all that poliſh'd life could pleaſe,
His Johnſon's learning join'd with Beauclerk's eaſe,
Diſtinguiſh'd far above his peers he ſhone,
In charms of converſation all his own.
Enchanted hearers on his accents hung,
When Shakſpeare's language flow'd upon his tongue.
Did Greece and Homer animate his mind,
What pow'rs expreſſive in his words were join'd!
Scholaſtic learning, ſenſe, and eaſe, unite,
And Parr and Porſon liſten'd with delight;
And Grecian Burney too with ſighs will tell,
None could exceed his art of ſpeaking well.
Did mirth and pleaſing anecdote prevail,
"E'en aged ears play'd truant at his tale."
Or, if Religion was the ſacred theme,
Applauding Angels might have view'd the ſcene,
When LANGTON, circled by his beauteous race, [Grace;
Diſcours'd of Holy Truths, and Heavenly
With Chriſtianity's mild doctrines fraught,
His practice proving what his precepts taught.
Unſtain'd by vice, pure, pious, calm his mind,
He died as he had liv'd — to God reſign'd.
Then, lovely mourners, bid your ſorrows ceaſe;
Let each lamenting ſigh be huſh'd to peace,
Nor thou, lov'd partner of his heart, complain,
Moſt honour'd relict of the beſt of men,
No longer grieve his earthly race is run;
Bright as his riſing was his ſetting ſun.
Now, freed from earthly care and human pains,
He lives in bliſs, where his Meſſiah reigns.

*** Among the tributes of reſpect and regard paid to the memory of the late Marquis of DOWNSHIRE, our Readers will be pleaſed with the following from a youth only twenty years of age, who has had no other education but what he has procured for himſelf by his own private application in the ſhort intervals from a laborious employment.

STANZAS ON THE DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF DOWNSHIRE.

CRUMLIN*, ſweet villa, thy thrice-lovely place, [bow'rs,
Where thouſand beauties fill thy ſhady
Amidſt whoſe verdure with delight we trace
Thy winding paths, fair lakes, and riſing tow'rs;
Thy village maids no more reſort to play,
No more thy train of jocund youths appear,
They ceaſe to carol o'er the joyous lay,
They ceaſe the mirth-inſpiring ſtrings to hear.

Alas! they weep; ſince Death's tyrannic call [ther, friend;
Hath ſnatch'd at once their guardian, fa-
Fame ſadly tells another DOWNSHIRE'S fall,
Whilſt, fill'd with grief, the liſt'ning crowds attend.

Not they alone make tears unbounded flow,
For all Hibernia ſhares the grief they feel;
Dejection ſits on every clouded brow,
Since Death hath torn him from the common weal.

The voice of mourning ſwells the fanning gale, [borne,
The ſolemn theme to neighb'ring nations
With deep attention they attend the tale,
His virtues known, they ſympathizing mourn.

The gen'rous friend poſſeſs'd of ſoul ſincere,
Th' indulgent maſter of endearing mind,
The tender father, loving huſband dear,
His ev'ry virtue that in man we find.

Oft would he ſtretch the kind, the liberal hand
To ſhield the orphan, oft the naked clad;
The helpleſs cauſe to plead would freely ſtand;
In him the poor a kind protector had.

His Country's intereſt would his thoughts engage, [pire;
Would for her welfare ev'ry plan ex-
Trade roſe beneath his noble patronage;
And wealthy merchants crowded round her ſhore.

His years, alas, were circumſcrib'd by fate;
Alas! we mourn in vain his early doom,
Since Heaven forbad his life a longer date!
It knew his virtues, and hath call'd him home.

* The antient name of Hillſborough.

Let

Let expectation rising grief controul,
For the dear youth who all his honours bears;
May Heaven with ev'ry virtue fill his soul!
Be all his father, but find longer years.

PROLOGUE to ALFONSO, King of Castile. Written by W. Rough, Esq. of the Inner Temple.

Spoken by Mr. Charlemont.

WITH many a fable old, through many an age, [stage;
The Muse triumphant grac'd the tragic
Her pow'r declin'd, forlorn she hangs her head;
Cold all her altars, all her votaries fled.
Incens'd she views her noblest effort fail
And tells to listless ears De Monfort's* tale.
And can it be, that British hearts refuse
To feel the sorrows pictur'd by the Muse?
Can they, to whom no sufferer sues in vain,
To every grief alive, to every pain,
Can they be found thus tardy to conceive
That imag'd woe, which real they relieve?
No—Nature's gushing impulse never stays;
To count each chrystal drop emotion pays;
But whensoe'er the form of Grief appears,
With liberal zeal sets wide the fount of tears;
Till fed with full supplies, without controul, [soul.
One master-stream of virtue sways the
Compassion thus from fancy takes its source,
And truth from habit boasts imparted force.
When ruthless War his thunders hurl'd around, [just, might wound;
The laugh might soothe; the sigh, though
For Reason then, whilst maddening passions rag'd,
And unrestrain'd tumultuous Conflict wag'd,
Mourn'd o'er the scenes Imagination drew,
The Grief too probable, the Hate* too true.
Then that won most which Judgement most disdain'd, [pain'd.
The jest, that stole us from the sense that
Britons, a fairer hour awaits you now;
Lo! peaceful olive binds each manly brow.
And as the widow'd bride, whose sorrows flow
With chasten'd emphasis and meeker woe,
Dwells on the tablet which she shunn'd before, [more;
And loves the cherish'd tablet more and
So the trac'd griefs, that now no longer harm,
Too near to please us once again shall charm.
Yes, Britons, Peace returns; again is giv'n
The leisure to be wise, best boon of Heaven!
Haste, hail the dawning æra with delight,
Nor check the swelling transport e'en to-night.
What though our bard no hallow'd flame inspire,
Weak to prevail, strong only in desire;
What though his breast no breathing raptures move, [love;
Like those that stamp with being Basil's*
Still shall your praise the fainting Muse restore,
Pledge of success to those who merit more.

[The concluding lines were added at Mr. Lewis's request.]

THE COMPLAINT.

By Dr. Perfect.

Written in May 1801.

AH! what avails the groves green liveries wear,
That May in purple robe bedecks the year,
The Graces lead the dancing hours along,
That all is mildness, joy, and bloom, and song,
The hanging wood, the lofty spreading trees,
The shepherd on the bank reclin'd at ease,
The verdant lawn, the clumps of evergreen,
The water gliding to enrich the scene,
Curling delightful through the still recess,
Where pensive pleasures to retirement press,
The charming interchange of hill and dale,
The enchanting trills of Philomela's tale,
The dingle vocaliz'd by Echo's sound,
The brook loud wailing over rocky ground,
The tuneful matin of the loud-song'd lark,
The local beauties of the deer-fed park,
Each bold and fine effect, the concave blue,
The varied scen'ry of the lengthened view,
All Nature's elegance with Art combin'd,
The polish'd taste of imag'ry refin'd!
Ah! what avails the whole! 'tis splendid woe,
Depriv'd of Health, *the first best bliss below.*

SYMPATHY.—To DELIA.

By the same.

ENSHRIN'D in your bosom of snow,
Shines a sweet little cherub, my dear,
'Tis Sympathy call'd, and we know
It brightens Humanity's tear.
A gift the most lovely and fair,
That Heaven on mortals bestows,
It pilots the pilgrim of care,
Repulsive of sorrow and woes.
Poor pale-eyed distress I descried,
And merit on misery's bed,
By opulence surly denied
A scrap of superfluous bread.
Then I saw her dove-semblèd descend
To succour poor pale-eyed distress;
Benevolence sweetly descend,
And Merit, though ragged, caress.

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* See the series of Plays on the Passions.

So

So dew-dropping dawnings of Morn
Pervade Nature's mantle yet dark,
Rekindle o'er landscape forlorn
Of life and light the warm sparks.

AN ECLOGUE.

Scene, WORCESTERSHIRE.

THYRSIS.

IF scenes like these can tempt my friend to share
The genial softness of the spring-tide air,
Here let us sit, and view the fertile vale,
The swelling woodland waving with the gale;
Or through those walks high-arch'd with nut-trees stray, [spray,
And, while soft music echoes from each
Catch the wild notes melodious as they flow,
Mix'd with the murm'rings of the brook below.

AMINTOR.

In these dull walks you ever love to waste
The fleeting hours, and falsely think it taste.
See through that glade those gloomy turrets * rise, [skies.
O'ertop the trees, and swell towards the
These hanging woods, this dismal, dreary dell, [dwell,"
"Where moping Melancholy loves to
Bring to my mind what antient legends tell
Of fairy forests, where in some lone glen,
In deserts deep far mov'd from mortal ken,
Stands the huge castle thickly planted round
With magic quicksands and enchanted ground;
Whence, o'er the wild heath, many a fiery sprite
Guiles the lost trav'ller in the starless night.

THYRSIS.

Speak, ye fair Dryads, ye who best can tell,
Does Dullness ever in your woodlands dwell?
Or through these woods, when carelessly you rove, [grove?
Trace ye her footsteps in the chesnut
A Nymph there is, a musing, pensive maid,
Whom oft I meet within this cooling shade,
With folded arms now wand'ring through the wood, [flood.
Now thoughtful bending o'er the sparkling
In moods like these whene'er she meets the eye,
Scorn points the finger of each passer-by.
Sweet Solitude! from thee the pleasing theme,
The fond illusion, the poetic dream,
From thee, sweet charmer, flows a magic pow'r, [cant hour.
To calm too busy thought, or fill the va-
Whene'er with thee in this cool shady seat,
I find a shelter from the noon-day heat;
For us the stockdove coos in wilder note,
For us the linnet strains his tuneful throat.
Each note grows sweeter in the woodlark's song; [along;
Each breeze breathes music as it moves
The stream looks brighter, as the glitt'ring spray [way.
Breaks o'er the pebbles that obstruct its

AMINTOR.

Come, come, friend Thyrsis, to the town repair, [there.
This melancholy dullness will forsake you
Can rocks, can woods, can all this dreary scene, [green,
Though newly dress'd in Nature's livery
Vie with the sweet variety we find
In town to charm us, and delight the mind?
Scenes ever new, gay views that never cloy,
Day after day still teeming with new joy;
Where every hour to the eye displays
A thousand charms that charm a thousand ways;
The morning lounge, the Park's long cavalcade, [rade,
The ev'ning rout, the midnight masque-
The play where ***** all in charms appears,
To warm the heart, or melt the eye in tears.
But when some ill-grac'd actor treads the stage,
Beauty and fashion then our eyes engage;
Where, rob'd in elegance, supreme they sit,
The bright-eyed critics of dramatic wit.
Ev'n so I've seen, in some great florist's show,
The gay carnations rang'd in many a row;
White vie with white, with colour colour vie, [d'ring eye;
Each spreads its charms to stop the wan-
But at each view such crowds of beauties rise,
It still roves doubtful where to fix the prize.
Spend but a winter in such scenes as these,
And woods, and rocks, and streams, will lose their power to please.

THYRSIS.

Ev'n now, my friend, I fear the dreadful day, [away;
When Fate shall force me from these fields
And as the Sun, when sinking from the view,
Tints every object with a brighter hue;
So now these scenes with double lustre shine,
For soon, too soon, I cease to call them mine.
How bright the tinge that gilds yon distant scene, [green!
How sweet the breezes, and the groves how
Blow sweet, ye breezes, breathe in gentle sighs; [these eyes.
Look down, ye groves, no more ye meet
How smooth the Stour, how still its mazes glide, [side,
Crown'd with green alders down its grassy
And willow boughs, whose drooping branches seem [stream.
To weep their dew-drops on the passing
Here in this copse the earliest blackbird sings,
Under the hedge the earliest violet springs;
Here Zephyr, gathering odours as he goes,
Steals his first kisses from the new-blown rose;

Her-

* Lea Castle, a beautiful object from the surrounding country.

Here bees, sweet banks of fragrant flowers among, [song,)
(Whose murmurs yet breathe soft in classic
With busy hum Hyblæan sweets prepare,
Hyblæan sweets they seldom live to share.

AMINTOR.

Thyrsis, farewell! since Happiness you deem
To loiter listless by a purling stream;
Enjoy, fond swain, those gifts thy fields bestow,
Green willow wreaths to bind thy frantic brow.

MOΣKOΣ.

To the Miss St. Acd—ns, *whom the Author had not seen nor heard of for two Years.*

SWEET Memory! to thee I'll have recourse, [pain,
Thou that recall'st past pleasures and past
Mak'st us to smile at what we once thought cares,
And feel our former joys renew'd again.

If ever gratitude inspires the breast,
Or kindles fond Affection's glowing flame,
Surely in mine its influence I feel,
To both inclining equally the same.

Absence, almost a second death, concludes
Our friendly intercourse and social joys;
But Memory retentive, musing maid,
In retrospective view the mind employs.

In youthful days our friendship saw its rise,
And ripening fast with us maturer grew;
But ah! too quick Time roll'd his moments on,
And bid us take a last and long adieu.

Just so the rose that 's warm'd by temp'rate suns, [show'r,
And ripen'd by each life-engend'ring
Array'd in colours dyed by Nature's hand,
Blooms but to wither in some evil hour.

C. S.

Imitated from the Greek of Anacreon.

STRETCH'D at my ease and careless laid
Beneath a myrtle's fragrant shade,
Submissive at thy sacred shrine,
I hail thee, Bacchus, god of wine.

Come, wanton Cupid, god of loves,
And Venus with your turtle doves,
Be present each a welcom'd guest,
And lull all worldly cares to rest.

Come, fill the clear, transparent glass,
And drink oblivion to the past;
Crop with me the short-liv'd rose;
And crown'd with chaplets seek repose.

Time in his swift, impetuous course
Baffles all human art and force,
Bids patient and unthinking man
Live, and "enjoy life whilst he can."

Thus I intend, before I go
To the Elysian shades below,
To banish grief and useless sorrow,
Nor heed the issue of to-morrow.

C. S.

I

AN ODE

Translated from the Persian of the Poet Hafiz, *by* R. D. C. *of* Thorp Arch *Seminary*, Yorkshire.

AH! sweetly-blushing damask rose,
In vain thou breath'st thy rich perfume;
In vain thy crimson bosom blows,
Depriv'd of Cælia's lovely bloom.

The flow'r-clad Spring with nicest art
Our groves and arbours may entwine;
But what delight can these impart
Without the sparkling joys of wine?

The green alcove and shady bow'r
May each their pleasing charms display,
But these soon lose their boasted pow'r,
If Philomel withhold her lay.

The cypress nodding to the gale,
And waving flow'rs of brightest hue,
To please admirers sure must fail,
If Cælia's beauties meet their view.

But, though the roses of her cheek
Surpass the tulip's richest dies,
I still in vain must pleasure seek,
If to enjoy them she denies.

Her presence animates the groves
Where virgin roses sweetly blow;
Her ruby lip, the seat of loves,
To wine imparts a richer glow.

The pictures form'd by human skill,
Tho' deck'd with every beauteous grace,
Are void of all those charms which fill
The bloom of her enchanting face.

The gold*, which on his nuptial day
To scatter round the youth prepares,
Hafiz, thy life does well portray,
Because it trifling value bears.

THE FAREWELL.

WHEN from his lips those accents fell,
"Lov'd Susan we must part,"
The pangs I felt what words can tell?
What anguish rent my heart?

"Grieve not," cried he, "tho' I must go,
I'll brave the boist'rous sea;
Whene'er I meet the daring foe,
My thoughts shall be on thee.

"When threat'ning thunders direful roll
Amid the cannon's flame,
What tho' beneath the freezing pole,
My love shall be the same.

"Soon will kind Peace resume her reign,
And I shall haste on shore,
Adieu—We then shall meet again
Thro' life to part no more." P——x.

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* This stanza alludes to an Asiatic custom of throwing money among the people on the bridal day, or upon any other extraordinary occasion. The same custom is observed in many parts of Scotland.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1801-2.

H. OF COMMONS.

December 9.

A petition from Belfast, similar to that from Newry, relative to the six per cent. duties on retail-importers into Ireland, was presented; and a return of the duties that had been raised in this way for five years ordered.

Mr. *Martin* presented a petition from the inhabitants of Tewkesbury, against the opening of the distilleries.

Mr. *Dent* observed, that there were a great many petitions of this nature before the House. He was himself a friend to the measure it recommended.

Mr. *Buxton* was of opinion, that the distilleries were very useful in producing a certain quantity of food. Besides, it was necessary they should be allowed to open, in order that the farmers might have a market for their surplus grain. The last season was uncommonly abundant. More wheat had been produced than ever was known before; but, if corn was sold at a much lower price than the present, the farmers would not continue to grow it.

The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

The Starch Duty bill was read the third time, and passed.

The Report of the bill for prohibiting the distillation of spirits from wheat in Ireland was brought up.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* stated his reasons for supporting the bill; and, having adverted to the objection of an Hon. Member now no more (Sir J. Parnell) to the distillery of oats in Ireland, where they constituted so large a portion of the food of the poor, took that opportunity of paying a high compliment to his memory; and said, that so long as extensive knowledge, unblemished honour, independent principles, and manly feelings, were the objects of veneration, so long would he be regretted by the House, and by all to whom these inestimable qualities are dear.

Mr. *Dent* was for restricting the opening of the distilleries for three months.

Mr. *Vansittart* observed, if that was to be acceded to, it would be impossible for the distillers to work during the whole year.

Mr. *Corry* said, that, from the abundant harvest which had taken place in Ireland, Government had been induced to open the distilleries on the 1st of January. He thought, that if they were not permitted to go on, the unlicensed still would be kept in motion, to the great hurt of the revenue, in the mountainous parts of the country.

After a few observations from Mr. *Robson*, Mr. *Hiley Addington* and Mr. *Vansittart*, the clause was inserted, and agreed to.

The bill to permit Starch to be made from a mixture of rice and potatoes, and the Irish Wheat Distillery Prohibition bills, were severally read the third time, and passed.

H. OF LORDS.

December 11.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Exchequer Bills Funding bill; the Exchequer Bill Loan bill; the Lottery Mistake bill; the Naval Stores bill; a [illegible] regulate, until the 25th day of March 1803, the number of private Militia-men in the several Counties, Ridings, and Places, therein-mentioned, and for supplying of vacancies in the Militia; a bill to remove certain restraints upon the correspondence by letter between persons residing in Great Britain and Ireland, and persons residing in certain foreign countries; the Corn Importation bill; together with eight Naturalization and five other private bills.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Simeon* gave notice, that he should bring forward a bill, after the recess, for the better carrying the Poor Laws into effect.

Several petitions were presented, praying the prohibition of the distilleries to be continued.

After some observations from the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* Mr. *Burton* gave notice, that on Monday next he should move, that the petitions respecting the distilleries should be taken into consideration.

December 14.

Mr. *Dent* gave notice of a motion after the recess, to put a stop to the practice of bull-baiting; and Mr. *T. Jones* announced one for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Income Tax act.

The petitions relating to the distillation of spirits from grain were read, on the motion of Mr. *Burton*; who stated the consequences likely to result from the distilleries being permitted to resume the use of grain; consequences which already appeared in the rise of the price of barley at Oxford, on the last market day, from 3 to 4*l.* a quarter. The quantity of barley used in distillation, he stated to be about 250,000 quarters in England, and about 300,000 quarters in Scotland; and, taking the average of both at 500,000 quarters annually, it would be found that the proportion of that quantity was equal to 360,000 quarters of wheat: now, as it was universally allowed that one quarter of wheat was sufficient for the consumption of a man for one year, it hence followed that there would be consumed yearly as much corn in the distillation of spirits as would support 360,000 persons. Barley was grain, which, on his own experience he could assert, constituted a material part of the food of the poor in this king-

kingdom, particularly in the counties of Devon and Cornwall: Miniſters themſelves muſt allow the effect which the permiſſion to re-work the diſtilleries had produced in raiſing the price of corn. The petitions on the table were a ſufficient document of the wiſhes of the people on the ſubject; and as to the probable loſs of the revenue, he believed that the petitioners were ready to make it up from their own pockets. With reſpect to the preference of diſtilling from wheat inſtead of barley, no doubt remained in the mind of any man as to the intereſt of the diſtiller; he certainly would rather uſe wheat: and therefore, when he was told that the diſtiller would not attempt to employ wheat whilſt he was permitted to make uſe of barley, he owned he was one of thoſe who ſhould treat that idea very lightly, knowing as he did how men's hearts and minds are guided and governed by their god—intereſt. He cenſured the intoxication ariſing from ſpirituous liquors as one of the moſt dangerous kind; and, in ſupport of his opinion, adduced the report now laying on the table from Botany Bay. By this document, it appeared that the convicts, whoſe immoderate paſſion for gin had, in this country, not leſs debauched their conſtitutions than their morals, were reſtored to both when deprived of this liquor. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in "a bill to continue, for a time to be limited, the act for prohibiting the diſtillation of ſpirits from corn of any deſcription."

He was ſeconded by Mr. *Peters*, and ſupported by Mr. *Dent*, who recommended the diſtillation from molaſſes.

Mr. *W. Smith* declared, that wheat was in no danger of being conſumed in the diſtilleries; as, to his own knowledge, not a buſhel of wheat has been uſed by diſtillers ſince the laſt prohibition, except by one perſon, and he was proſecuted by the body of diſtillers themſelves, and at their own expence. If the uſe of bad ſpirits was admitted, he contended that, by permitting the uſe of malt, that miſchief would in a great meaſure be obviated, for ſpirits ſo made are of a different texture from thoſe made from molaſſes. The duty on ſpirits ſhould be high; this would in a great meaſure place it beyond the reach of thoſe who, by the facility of obtaining it now, only abuſe it and themſelves by their exceſſes. The collection will therefore be eaſy, and the accretion of it to the State rendered of more importance. From the returns of duty on the table, it appears that the annual amount paid by the malt diſtillers averages one million. He therefore conjured gentlemen to reflect, before they threw a ſet of deſerving men out of their trade, what would be the conſequence of their ingratitude. The revenue would not only be injured, the trade would be thrown into the lap of the Dutch merchant, and the country would be inundated with Holland's gin. When wheat was firſt prohibited from being diſtilled, barley at that very time fell in price; and it did the ſame immediately after the diſtilleries were opened on a former occaſion. When ſo much had been ſaid of the abuſe of ſpirituous liquors thoſe who advanced that argument ſhould have told the Houſe a little of the dangerous effects of molaſſes; and when they recommend, in ſuch earneſt terms, the cultivation and increaſe of beer, they ſhould recollect, that corn ſo applied is equally taken from the food of the people as if it were diſtilled into ſpirits. Much had been ſaid of the increaſing drunkenneſs of the people; but it was rather an extraordinary circumſtance, that in the very period alluded to the income of the revenue on diſtillation had actually decreaſed at that very time no leſs than one half its uſual amount. The morals, therefore, of the people ſeemed not to be improved by the event. The diſtillers he conſidered as an uſeful and a laudable body of men, who had already ſacrificed their intereſt to the publick; and, if there was occaſion, were ready to do it again. The publick in its turn could do no leſs by them. He therefore voted againſt the motion.

Mr. *Wilberforce* expreſſed himſelf a friend to the motion. He was convinced, that between the duties to be obtained from the increaſe of ſpirits that would neceſſarily be imported, and thoſe which would ariſe from the diſtillation of molaſſes, the deficiency ſo much complained of in the revenue would be amply ſupplied; and as to the danger of turning from its channel the capital of the malt diſtillers, he ſaw nothing in it to fear, as long as they could apply it to the proſecution of the diſtillation of molaſſes. When the price of an article is once raiſed, it is with difficulty it can ever be leſſened. In the year 1795 and 1796, when the diſtilleries were ſhut, barley fell to 37s. and 35s.; and if we now allow them to be reſumed, that article will again aſſume its high value, and the ingenuity of this Houſe will not be able to reduce it. Upon the whole, the more he ſaw of the matter, the more he anticipated the ſenſation that will be created by opening the diſtilleries, the conſequences whereof he already dreaded.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſtated, that laſt year the prohibition of the diſtilleries loſt the country 500,000l. revenue in that department. It was true that an increaſe of foreign ſpirits imported ſupplied the place of about 100,000l. yet he had to deplore the actual loſs of 400,000l. In all he could do to aid the malt diſtillers, he would; but, much as he would exert himſelf on their behalf, he would not heſitate to ſay, that the encouragement to diſtil

from

from molasses should have his support.

That the petitions on the table merited consideration, he admitted; but he would be candid enough to add, that the Lords of the Treasury received no less than 50 more to the same effect; but what would the House think, when he assured them, that most of these petitions came from places where the clandestine distillery was carried on in the most astonishing extent, and in one of which the excise, with the whole civil power at their back, and with even the military called in, had been unable to repress the daring practices of a horde of armed smugglers. It was stated, that as soon as the question was agitated, the price of barley had risen. This, however, was not the case under the cause suggested; it would have risen at any rate. Wheat, which is not used in distilleries, is now 30s. a quarter higher than barley, which is more than its due proportion; yet he could venture to say, that were it that proportion under, the malt distillers without licence to that effect would never use it. During the last two months wheat rose, while barley did not: on the 2d of November it was from 46 to 49, on the 4th from 50 to 51; since that it has fluctuated to 46, and on this very day it was 48; so that upon the 2d November it was higher than even at this day, notwithstanding the reports of the opening of the distilleries: even upon this very day oats and wheat rose, whilst barley was the only grain that did not.

In the years 1795 and 1796, it was determined to stop when barley exceeded 35 to 37s. the quarter; and in 1800, the Committee recommended the resumption of the malt distilleries, because but 50,000 quarters were wanting, and then too when barley was as high as 88s. and its lowest 68s. and soon after which it rose from 90s. to 91; whereas as this day the highest price is not more than 48s.

The abundance of all kinds of grain is so great, that, unless distillation in this way should be permitted, no market would be had to the grower of corn, and all venders would feel the effect of it. Where barley bread is already used, it will continue to be used, and the growth of hogs will reduce the price of butcher's meat, and the corn distillation will prevent the importation of foreign spirits here. He then concluded his observations with saying, that he should be ashamed not to change his sentiments, if hereafter he should be convinced of the necessity thereof.

Mr. W. Dundas vindicated the Treasury in their receiving petitions, which he described as meer memorials from persons who knew that they had the doors of Parliament open to them.

The question being called for, the House divided—For the motion, 20—against it, 82.—Majority in favour of opening the distilleries, 62.

H. OF LORDS.

December 15.

His Royal Highness Prince Adolphus, now Duke of Cambridge, was introduced by the Dukes of York and Clarence, and took the oaths and his seat.

The House of Commons having been summoned to the bar, the Royal assent was given, by commission, to the Organzine-Silk and Flax-Importation bill, the Rice and Potatoe-Starch bill, and the Irish Wheat Distillery bill.

H. OF COMMONS.

December 21.

Mr. Windham wished to know whether that article in the preliminaries, which related to the integrity of Portugal, had been yet satisfactorily explained, and whether it could be communicated to the House. It would be remembered, that, while the negociation between this country and France was pending, Bonaparte concluded a treaty with Portugal, without our knowledge, by which the territories of Portugal in Guiana were to be considerably reduced. When this circumstance was mentioned on a former occasion, the noble Secretary of State said that such a treaty would not be confirmed by France; but a French official newspaper, which arrived immediately after, contained intelligence directly contradictory to that assertion. He wished, therefore, upon a subject of such importance, to be informed by Ministers as to the real fact.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied, ministers had certainly every reason, short of positive proof and confirmation, to believe that the treaty of Badajos would be abided by; and that the subsequent treaty concluded at Madrid, respecting the dismemberment of the Portuguese territory, would be absolutely annulled.

December 28.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that it was a matter of infinite concern to him to be again under the necessity of moving a short adjournment; circumstances, however, rendered it most expedient that Parliament should not be adjourned at present to a more distant day than Monday next. He was consoled in believing that gentlemen were persuaded, when he said thus much, that prudential motives alone could induce him to name that early period for the next meeting.

The Right Hon. *Thomas Grenville* immediately observed, a report for some days had got into circulation, that the Brest fleet, consisting of 16 sail of the line, with transports, and 10,000 troops on board, had actually sailed for St Domingo: this, as a report, might have been idly propagated, and he gave little or no credit to it; but last night having understood that it was confirmed, he was desirous of the country being

acquainted with the fact. If it be the case, and they were suffered to go, he begged gentlemen would seriously reflect, and feel the situation the country must be in should the definitive treaty not be signed. He begged of them to reflect, what a prodigious force was permitted to proceed to the neighbourhood of the most vulnerable, yet most valuable, part of our colonial possessions. [The time between signing preliminaries and completing a definitive treaty was always considered an honourable truce, in which neither of the belligerent parties attempted any military movement whatsoever. For this reason he considered this step, if it be true, as one menacing the most alarming danger.] Lord Cornwallis at Amiens would not be able to act with the same energy, force, or authority, he would have been enabled to have done, had such an armament remained in the ports of France. Supposing for a moment that there had been an additional article set to the preliminaries to the effect of this event, and that it had been specifically stated that 16-sail of the line, with 10,000 men, were to be sent by the French Government to the West Indies, pending the negociation, would any man in that House agree to such an article? Would he not rather suspect and suspend the whole? His motives for making these enquiries were, first, as it would render a service to Government, by enabling them to contradict the report, if unfounded; and secondly, if the fact be true, to draw from them such a consolation for the public mind as they can offer, and will satisfy. Added to these, if they neither could contradict the fact, nor afford that consolation so desired, then that the House and the country should not lose a moment in presenting an attitude safe and respectable.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, with respect to the sailing of the Brest fleet, though Government had had no official information upon the subject, they entertained no doubt of the fact. He trusted the House would not think it necessary for him to state what communications had passed between the two countries relative to that operation, or what measures of precaution had been adopted on our part; but he could assure them, that this armament would not in the least degree interfere with the negociation at Amiens, or operate to lower the tone which the illustrious Nobleman, to whom that negociation was entrusted, should consistently employ, or weaken the energy which in any case he might feel it necessary to adopt.

January 4, 1802.

Mr. *Corry* presented an account of the Six per Cent. duties paid by the retail importers of goods into Ireland, for the last five years. Ordered to lie on the table.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said—"On each of the late occasions on which I moved an adjournment of the House, I felt myself impelled, by paramount considerations, to propose an adjournment for a very short and limited period. The considerations which then urged me to take this step still prevail, to a certain extent. I have, however, the satisfaction of informing the House, that the force of these considerations is so much diminished, that I am confident I shall not have occasion to resort to a similar measure after the day to which it is now my intention to move an adjournment. Under this conviction, I move, that the House at its rising do adjourn till Thursday se'nnight; and I feel bold to add, that on its meeting again, I shall be enabled to propose an adjournment for the recess, to the extent of time originally intended.

The motion was agreed to.

January 14.

Mr. Glover, from the Commissioners of the Customs, presented an account of all grain, meal, flour, and rice, imported into Great Britain, from Oct. 9, 1800, to Oct. 9, 1801, distinguishing the ports. Ordered to lie on the table.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that the reasons which had induced him at the last meeting to propose a short adjournment still existed in a certain degree, and did not appear to justify any change in his conduct; he had refrained from stating these reasons, and he had still doubts of the propriety of making them public. He therefore trusted, the House would at its rising this day adjourn to Tuesday next.

After some observations from Mr. *T. Jones*, the motion was agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

January 19.

Lord *Pelham* moved, as soon as their Lordships met, that the House should adjourn to Wednesday the 3d of February next.

The Earl of *Carlisle* said, that it was by no means his intention to embarrass the Administration in the important proceedings in which it was engaged; but, as the public anxiety was much excited by these frequent short adjournments, and for which no cause had been explicitly avowed, he would appeal to the candour of Ministers for explanation upon a subject which appeared to him to be of the greatest magnitude. The publick had long been apprised of a considerable fleet having sailed, during the interval of our negociations, and before the conclusion of the definitive treaty, from Brest for the West Indies. In this respect we were placed in a critical and unexampled situation. There was no precedent in history for one nation stipulating for another in the manner that France did for Spain, by the late preliminaries with this country, in ceding

ding the island of Trinidad. It did not appear that the Court of Madrid had acceded to these conditions; and, for any thing that House or the country knew, we were at this moment still at actual war with Spain, and perhaps in some uncertainty respecting the conclusion of the definitive treaty with France. Under these circumstances, it was notorious, that a fleet of four Spanish ships of the line sailed under the protection of the French flag from Brest, and, when joined with nine other ships already at the Havannah, would compose a squadron of 13 ships of the line, and would give them a most decisive superiority in that quarter. Before the House adjourned, he thought some explanation should be offered to relieve the public anxiety upon such a subject.

Lord *Pelham* replied, he did not conceive that House the proper channel of communication to the publick, as any thing that might be said was liable to be misrepresented. However, as the question had been asked, he apprehended there might be more danger in silence than in an answer. He should therefore state, that the sailing of the fleet alluded to was not without the knowledge of the British Government; and that his Majesty's ministers would be very culpable if they had not taken such measures as would give no superiority to any other country.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Secretary at War* presented several estimates of charges for the militia, which were ordered to lie on the table.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* was happy to state, that those circumstances, which had repeatedly induced him to move for short adjournments of that House, had no longer existence. Nothing that had fallen from him could warrant an expectation that he should now explain the reasons for those short adjournments. There might be circumstances, which, though generally known, might be extremely improper for Parliamentary discussion. Events of the present moment sanctioned this principle; and, trusting he should not be pressed for a more particular communication, he would move, that the House, at its rising, should adjourn to the 2d of February.

Mr. *Elliot*, in warm terms, expressed his astonishment at hearing another proposition for adjournment, without any cause for such a measure being assigned. The Hon. Member then proceeded to remark on the sailing of the French and Spanish ships for the West Indies, and to enforce the same observations made in the Peers by Lord Carlisle. Mr. *Elliot* concluded with observing, that we had to deal with an enemy all vigilance, all activity, all energy; incapable of reposing themselves, and unwilling to afford repose to the world, and who would stop at nothing to acquire universal sway; whose ambition and lust of power would extend over the whole habitable globe, unless arrested by the vigilance of this country.

Lord *Hawkesbury* said, that as the Hon. Gentleman's speech was altogether against peace, he scarcely considered it as meriting a particular reply. With regard to the sailing of the French fleet, he could assert, nothing had taken place, which could possibly injure this country; the attainment of its object would undoubtedly operate to our interests; it did not fail without a previous communication from the French Government to this country; and every precaution that the departure of the armament rendered necessary had been adopted. The Hon. Member had made use of language against those who were lately our enemies, which was certainly not decent or becoming, and, on the present occasion, could have no other object or tendency than throwing obstructions in the way of the treaty, now on the point of conclusion.

Mr. *Jones* said, should we be obliged to send out an armament as a check upon that of France, the people of this country would think that, instead of a peace, we had only an armed truce; and, should that be the case, he must express his sorrow for having been an admirer of peace and plenty; for we were now to have a peace while hemmed round with an armed force, and plenty without bread.

Capt. *Markham* and Mr. *Tyrwhitt* thought there was no ground for anxiety, on account either of the French or Spanish fleets

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H. OF COMMONS.

February 2.

The *Speaker* read a letter from Sir James Saumarez, expressing his acknowledgements for the vote of thanks for his gallant conduct in attacking and defeating the combined squadrons of France and Spain in the neighbourhood of Algesiras Bay. Sir James stated in his letter, that he had received the thanks of the House four times since he had been Captain of a ship; but he was doubly proud of the last vote, as he then had the honour to be at the head of a squadron.

Mr. *Steele* brought up an account of the distribution of the 2,500,000l. granted to his Majesty last session, to pay the army extraordinaries for 1801; and also an account of the expences incurred under that head, and not provided for by Parliament.

Estimates of the navy debt, as it stood on the 31st of December last; an account of the distribution of the money granted last session by an act for raising the sum of 2,000,000l.; and some other accounts; were presented, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Canning* observed, that the Right Hon. Gent. (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had given notice of a proposition for discharging the arrears of the Civil List,

by the ſale of the lands belonging to his Majeſty in the Weſt Indies. His motive for now riſing was, to aſk the Right Hon. Gent. whether he meant to ſubmit his motion to the Houſe in ſuch a ſhape as merely to relate to the diſcharge of the Civil Liſt arrears, without involving the queſtion as to the policy of applying the produce of the lands to that particular purpoſe.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* conceived it his duty, to avail himſelf of ameliorating the ſtate of the Civil Liſt, by the ſale of the Crown lands, not only in the iſland of St. Vincent, but alſo in other parts of the Weſt Indies. He ſhould go into a more particular detail when the queſtion came under regular diſcuſſion.

Mr. *Jones* enquired if it was in the contemplation of Miniſters to repeal the Income-tax? and was referred by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* to the ſitting of the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. *Jones* aſſented; declaring that, if Miniſters did not then propoſe it, he would himſelf lay a motion on the ſubject before the Houſe.

February 3.

Lord *Glenbervie* moved for a Committee of the whole Houſe, to take into conſideration the act of the 38th of George III. for encouraging the Southern Whale Fiſhery. His Lordſhip alſo moved for leave for a bill for amending the act of Geo. II. for eſtabliſhing a market for fiſh in the city of Weſtminſter, ſo far as the ſame relates to the ſale of eels. Both motions were agreed to.

(To be continued.)

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 23. The following letter from Mr. R. Hayer, Maſter's-mate, was addreſſed to Capt. Nott, who forwarding it to Rear-Adm. Montagu, it was by him tranſmitted to the Admiralty:

Armed tender Pickle, Caracoa Harbour, Oct. 13.

Sir, I beg leave to inform you, that on the 25th ult. eleven A. M. Iſle of Aſh (St. Domingo) bearing N. W. diſtance five or ſix miles, being on the ſtarboard tack, a ſtrange ſail was diſcovered under the land, bearing down upon us with an Engliſh enſign flying. When within piſtol-ſhot of the Pickle, the enemy hoiſted Spaniſh colours, and commenced an action which continued with a briſk fire from both ſides for an hour and a quarter, when they attempted to board, but without effect; finding themſelves foiled in this, they hauled their wind, and made ſail from us; we wore, and ſtood after them, but, to my great mortification, they were ſo much our ſuperior in ſailing, that, after a chaſe of one hour and a half, I found it fruitleſs to continue it. It is with extreme regret that I am to inform you Lieut. Greenſhields was killed 40 minutes after the commencement of the action, having received a muſket ball through his body. Our ſails and rigging have ſuffered a good deal; and I am ſorry to add that Mr. Pearce, midſhipman, with ſeven men and myſelf, were wounded. From the great ſuperiority of the enemy's force to ours, the Pickle only having 35 men (including officers and boys, and of theſe three were rendered unſerviceable through ſickneſs), I hope the exertions uſed during the action, as well as thoſe made to come up with the enemy, will meet your approbation. The enemy was a large ſchooner-rigged veſſel, mounting two 12 and two 9-pounders, and manned with about 70 men; and I imagine muſt have been a French or Spaniſh privateer.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 6. Letter from H. W. Boynton, eſq. Captain of H. M. S. Cumberland, and ſenior officer for the time being, of H. M. ſhips and veſſels at Jamaica, to E. Nepean, Eſq. dated at Port Royal, Oct. 11.

A brilliant little exploit was performed the other day by two boats of the Lark: a copy of Lieut. Johnſtone's (the acting Captain) letter on that occaſion, I think right to tranſmit; at the ſame time to remark, that Lieut. Paſley has, in many inſtances, performed the like.

Lark, Port Antonio, Sept. 17.

My Lord, I arrived in this port yeſterday evening, having quitted my ſtation on Tueſday laſt for the purpoſe of landing ſome priſoners of war which we took in a Spaniſh privateer ſchooner on the night of the 13th laſt: we had chaſed her the whole of the afternnoon, cloſe in with the Cuba ſhore, till dark, when ſhe took ſhelter within the Portillo Receſs. I immediately ſent Lieut. Paſley with the yawl and cutter, Mr. M'Cloud, Midſhipman, and 16 men in each. About half paſt ten Mr. Paſley found her at anchor in the place he expected; ſhe was waiting the attack in readineſs, which ſhe commenced by a diſcharge from one nine and two four pounders, which ſeverely wounded ſeveral in each boat. Notwithſtanding, they boarded, and after a ſhort but ſevere conteſt they carried her. She proved the Eſperance, from St. Jago, which port ſhe left on the 18th Auguſt, and ſince that time had taken the Eliza ſloop and Betſey brig belonging to Kingſton. She was commanded by Joſeph Callie; and from the beſt accounts I have been able to collect ſince, ſhe had on board, when the action commenced, 45 men, 31 of whom were killed, add ſix wounded. The Captain and all the Officers were amongſt the former. On our part we have to lament the

loſs

loss of John Jones, coxswain of the cutter, who was killed early in the action; Mr. M'Cloud and 12 seamen wounded. I have been able to land the prisoners under the security of the garrison, having promised to take them again on-board on my way to Port Royal. And I am much indebted to the Commanding Officer, Major Cod, of the 60th, who has had the goodness to receive, under the care of their Surgeon, Mr. M'Cloud and four others, who are thought to be the most dangerously wounded. I shall sail immediately, and lose not a moment to regain my station.

I am, &c. J. JOHNSTONE.

Admiralty-Office, Feb. 20. Letter from Vice-Adm. Rainier, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the East Indies, to E. Nepean, Esq. dated in Madras Road, Sept. 29.

Sir, I have at present nothing very particular to communicate to you, for their Lordships' information, beyond what may be collected from the disposition-list of his Majesty's squadron under my command, herewith inclosed, except the capture of the French national frigate Chiffonne, in Mahé Road, at the Seychelles, on the 19th ult. force as per margin *, by his Majesty's ship La Sybille, Capt. Charles Adam, after a short but gallant action, in which a well-constructed battery of the frigate's forecastle guns, furnished with a furnace for heating red-hot shot, co-operated in her defence. This circumstance, added to the advantage the French frigate derived from her position, being at anchor, while his Majesty's ship had to steer for her opponent, at the greatest hazard, through a winding and intricate channel, formed by various dangerous shoals, with no other guide than as the water was seen to discolour on them by a man at the mast head, placed there for that purpose, may be fairly estimated to overbalance the trifling difference in the calibre of the metal of the enemy's ship, and justly entitle Capt. Adam, his officers, and crew, to the distinguished honour of having taken a ship of equal force. The Chiffonne was commanded by a Monsieur Guieysse, sailed from Nantes 14th April last, is a fine new ship, had never been at sea before, completely armed and equipped. Her errand to the Seychelles was to land 32 persons, who had been suspected of being concerned in an attempt on the life of the First Consul of the French Republick. As his Majesty's ship Suffolk will proceed shortly with convoy to Spithead, I shall defer to that opportunity the forwarding a copy of Captain Adam's letter on the occasion, with other particulars; but it may be proper to acquaint you, that, on the 15th of May, near the coast of Brazil, the Chiffonne took a Portugueze schooner; and three days after a frigate of that nation, named L'Hirondelle, armée en flute, with 24 carronades, 24-pounders, after a short action; but, after throwing her guns overboard, and taking out her stores, suffered her to go about her business, the Captain and officers giving their parole for themselves and crew. On the 16th of June, off the Cape, she captured the English ship Bellona, laden with a very valuable cargo, from Calcutta bound to England, who got safe into the Mauritius. I have only to add, that I have given orders for the purchase of the Chiffonne for his Majesty's service, and shall place her on the establishment of a 36-gun frigate, agreeably to her dimensions, and that of her masts and yards. PETER RAINIER.

Killed and wounded on-board La Sybille.

Two seamen killed; one Malthipman wounded.

Killed and wounded on-board La Chiffonne.

Twenty-three seamen killed, 30 seamen wounded.

* Main-deck, 28 twelve-pounders;—quarter-deck, 6 eight-pounders, 4 thirty-six-pound carronades;—forecastle, 4 eight-pounders; with 250 men.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Paris, Jan. 30. The Moniteur contains a very long detail, under the title of "*Procès Verbal* of the Proceedings of the Consulta of the Cisalpine Republick now assembled at Lyons." It states, that the Cisalpine Republick, desirous of obtaining a definitive organization, made application for this purpose to the First Consul, and requested from the hand who founded it in the year 6, and restored it two years after, that support which it had need of, in order to constitute itself into a body politic. The First Consul, in consequence of the wish expressed to him, was anxious to obtain all the information which the Cisalpines themselves might have concerning the interests of their country: and, to second the benevolent views of the First Consul, as well as to give him the desired information, an extraordinary Consulta of 450 members, chosen from the most respectable Citizens of the Cisalpine Republick, was convoked by its Government. Lyons was fixed upon as the place of sitting, as being the most convenient for that Republick, as well as for the First Consul, and being distinguished by its numerous relations with the Northern parts of Italy. [That Bonaparte had reached Lyons was seen in our last ABSTRACT.]

A Committee of 30 members was charged

by the Consulta to arrange matters, and make a Report.

On the 23th the Consulta presented the Report of their Committee to the First Consul; in which, after having expatiated on the political condition of their Republick, they earnestly invited him to accept the high office of their First Magistrate. "It was necessary," say they, "to select a man, who, by the ascendancy of his name and his power, could place the Republick in the rank that befits its grandeur. That name, and that power, were no where to be found among ourselves.—We desire, therefore, most ardently, that Gen. Bonaparte will honour the Republick, by continuing to govern it, and by associating with the direction of the affairs of France the care of governing us during all the time he shall think necessary; to reduce all the parts of our territory to an uniformity of principles; and to cause the Republick to be acknowledged by all the Powers of Europe."

The result of this deliberation having been presented to the First Consul, he announced that next day, the 26th, he would attend a General Assembly of the Consulta, in order to proclaim the Constitution, and the members selected for the Authorities.

At two o'clock the First Consul entered the Assembly, accompanied by the Ministers of internal and external relations, the Counsellors of State, the Generals and Prefects assembled at Lyons, and the Chief Authorities of that Commune. The Consul was received with innumerable acclamations, and, placing himself in a chair of state, under a canopy, pronounced in Italian the following Speech:

"The Cisalpine Republick, which has been recognized since the Treaty of Campo Formio, has already undergone several vicissitudes. The first efforts made to establish it have not succeeded. Invaded afterwards by hostile armies, its existence seemed no longer probable, when the French people a second time chased your enemies from your territories. Since that time, every means has been tried to dismember you; but the protection of France has prevailed: you have been recognized at Luneville. With an addition of a fifth part to your territories, you are now more powerful, more consolidated, more assured in your hopes. Composed of six different nations, you are about to be united under one Government, more adapted than any other to your manners and circumstances. I have assembled you at Lyons, as the principal Citizens of the Cisalpine Republick. You have given me the powers necessary to fulfil the august task which my duty imposes on me, as the First Magistrate of the French people, and as the man who has, most of all others, contributed to your creation. The selections which I have made to fill up your Magistracies were made independently of all ideas of party, of every local spirit. With regard to the office of President, I have found no one among you qualified, by the rank he holds in the public opinion, sufficiently free of a local spirit, and who had rendered services so great to his native country as to qualify him for such an important trust. The Procès Verbal which you caused to be transmitted to me by your Committee of Thirty, in which is analyzed, with the utmost precision, the external and internal relations of your country, has made the deepest impression upon my mind. I adhere to your wish—I shall preserve in my mind a perfect remembrance of the state of your affairs. In the midst of those continual meditations exacted from me by my situation, nothing that relates to the consolidation of your existence and your prosperity shall be estranged from those affections which are dearest to my soul. You have now only laws for particular districts; from henceforth you must have general laws. Your people have only local habits; they must now assume national habits. Lastly, you have no army, and the Powers who may become your enemies are strong; but you have what can produce it—a numerous population, fertile fields, and the example which has been afforded you by the first people of Europe."

The Speech of the First Consul, interrupted at the end of every sentence by loud applause, was followed by the reading of the Constitution. At the moment it was about to be read, the general inclination of the Assembly expressed a wish to change the name of the *Cisalpine Republick* for that of the *Italian Republick*; and the First Consul yielded to the general desire.

Constitution of the Italian Republick.

The Constitution consists of 128 Articles, and is divided into 15 Titles.

TITLE 1.—*Of the Italian Republick.*—The Catholic Religion is declared the Religion of the State, and the Sovereignty resides in the whole amount of the citizens. The Republick is divided into departments.

TITLE 2.—*Of the right of Citizen.*—Every man born of Cisalpine parents, and living on the territory, acquires the rights of a citizen when he is of age. Foreigners, by possessing landed property or commercial establishments, become Citizens after seven years residence. Talents entitle a person also to the same privilege.

TITLE 3.—*Of the Colleges.*—Three Electoral Colleges, *i. e.* the College of the *Possidenti*, the *Dotti*, and the *Commercianti*, are the primitive organs of the National Sovereignty. These Colleges are to assemble at least once in two years, to appoint the members of the State Consulta, the Legislative Body, the Tribunals of Revision and Cassation, and the Commissaries of Responsibility. They are to sit but a fortnight.

The members of the Colleges are elected for life, and must be at least 30 years of age.

TITLE 4.—The *Presidents* consists of 300 members; the qualification necessary is 6000 livres of revenue. It is to assemble at Milan.

TITLE 5.—The *Dotti* consists of 200 Citizens, selected from the most celebrated men in all kinds of science, or liberal and mechanical arts. Its residence is to be at Bologna.

TITLE 6.—The *Commercianti* consists of 200 Citizens, selected from the most skilful merchants and manufacturers. Its residence is to be at Brescia.

TITLE 7.—The *Censure* consists of 21 members, appointed by the Colleges. It is to reside at Cremona. Its sittings are to be but ten days. From the lists presented by the three Colleges, it appoints to the Constitutional employments, and to the vacant places in the Dotti.

TITLE 8.—*Of the Government.*—The Government is entrusted to a President, Vice-President, a Consulta of State, to Ministers, and to a Legislative Council. The President is to remain ten years in office, and is indefinitely re-eligible. The President has the initiative of all laws, all diplomatic negociations, and exclusively, through the means of Ministers, of the Executive Power. He appoints the Vice-President; who, in his absence, takes his place in the State Consulta, and represents him in all those parts which he chooses to trust to him. The salary of the President is 500,000 livres of Milan; of the Vice-President 100,000.

TITLE 9.—The *Consulta of State* consists of eight Citizens, of 40 years of age at least, elected for life by the Colleges. The Consulta is specially charged with the examination of diplomatic treaties, and of every thing which relates to the external affairs of State. The Consulta is also charged with the arrest of suspected persons, insurrections in departments, or of armed corps, or the conduct of persons in office. The salary of each member is 30,000 livres.

TITLE 10.—The Ministers are chosen by the President. They are, a Grand National Judge, who is by right Minister of Justice; a Secretary of State; the Minister of Foreign Affairs; a Minister of Finance.

TITLE 11.—The *Legislative Council* consists at least of 10 Citizens, 30 years old at least, elected by the President. They deliberate upon plans of law, proposed by the President. Salary 20,000 livres.

TITLE 12.—The *Legislative Body* consists of 75 members, one-third of whom is to go out every two years. Every plan of law is discussed in presence of this body, which deliberates without discussion, and decides by secret scrutiny. The salary is 6,000 livres.

TITLE 13.—*Of the Tribunals.*—Private differences may be decided by arbitrators, from whose decision there is no appeal. There are tribunals of cassation; criminal tribunals; chambers of commerce, for all affairs of commerce; and councils of war. The Judges are for life.

TITLE 14.—*Responsibility of public Functionaries.*—Ministers are responsible. The members of the Colleges and the Censure, the President, Vice-President, the State Consulta, Legislative Council, Legislative Body, Chamber of Orators, Tribunals of Revision and Cassation, are not responsible.

TITLE 15.—*General dispositions.*—Each person is free in the exercise of worship. Uniformity of weights and measures is established; a national institute; all debts and credits of the antient provinces, now the Cisalpine, are acknowledged; a revenue is to be paid to the Bishops, Chapters, Seminaries, and Curés, out of the national property. If the Consulta, in three years, deem any reform necessary, they may propose it to the Colleges, which are to decide upon it.

After the Constitution was read, Marescani developed the spirit and the advantages of it, and read the first organic law of the Constitution relative to the Clergy.

The Bishops are to be elected by the Government, and instituted by the Holy See. The Curés are chosen by the Bishop. The limits of the diocese are not to suffer any innovation; each diocese has its chapter. The Bishop may order any ecclesiastical delinquent to a retreat of penitence in the seminaries, or in some convent. If the offence be heinous, he interdicts him from his functions. The Clergy are relieved from all military service.

After this law was read, the Archbishop of Ravenna expressed the assent of all the Cisalpine Clergy, and invited all the Ministers of Worship to inculcate obedience to the Constitution.

The First Consul confirmed the wish expressed by the Archbishop.

The Lists of all the members of the Colleges, Government, &c. were then read.

The members of the Government are,

BONAPARTE, President.
MELZI, Vice-President.
GUICCIARDI, Secretary of State.
SPANOCCHI, Grand Judge.

The promulgation of the new Constitution, and of the appointment of the President, were received with loud acclamations.

The First Consul invited the Vice President to place himself by his side. He took him by the hand, and embraced him. This affectionate and spontaneous movement communicated a lively emotion to the whole assembly.

Citizen Prina said—"If the hand that created and defended us will guide us, no obstacle

obstacle can stop us; and our confidence will be equal to the admiration with which the Hero, to whom we owe our happiness, inspires us."

The First Consul now broke up the sitting, and returned to the Government Palace, in the midst of the acclamations of the united Cisalpines and Lyonese.

Feb. 3. Bonaparte returned to Paris on the evening of the 31st ult. His arrival was announced by a discharge of artillery; and the next day the different Public Bodies, Tribunates and Legislative Bodies, Courts of first and last Resort, &c. &c. waited upon him with their congratulations.

A medal has been struck at Lyons, in commemoration of the grand act of Legislation which has taken place in that city. The inscription is—

AUSPICE
BONAPARTE
INTER GALLOS
GALLORUM NEPOTES
CISALPINI
ANTIQUUM FŒDUS
RENOVANTES
GENTEM SUAM
LEGIBUS CONDIDERUNT
LUGDUNI
ANNO X. REIP. GAL.

Feb. 4. Letters from Amiens, of the 2d inst. state, that the conferences are continued with the greatest activity between Citizen Joseph Bonaparte, the Plenipotentiary of the Republick; Lord Cornwallis, Plenipotentiary of England; the Chevalier D'Azzara, Plenipotentiary of Spain; and Citizen Schimmelpenninck, Plenipotentiary of the Batavian Republick. These are the only Ministers of the Congress of Amiens.—*Moniteur.*

Citizen Sebastiani, arrived from Constantinople, was presented yesterday to the First Consul, to whom he delivered a letter from the Sultan Selim. Citizen Sebastiani informed the First Consul of the distinguished manner in which he was received by the Sultan, and the principal officers of the Porte. The Grand Seignior made a present to Citizen Sebastiani of a superb snuff-box, bearing a representation, in diamonds, of the Seraglio, and a dove coming from France with the emblem of peace. The Reis Effendi invested him with several beautiful pelisses; and the Capitan Pacha presented him with several superb *schalls*. All of them testified their wishes for a long and sincere peace.—The First Consul sent a Prefect of the Palace to Aly Effendi, the Ambassador of the Porte, at Paris, to acquaint him that he was satisfied with the reception experienced at his Court by Citizen Sebastiani.

The election of a new-fifth of the Tribunate and Legislative Body has terminated as every well-informed person expected. Those who rejected the late projects of the Chief Consul were expelled, not *by lot*, as their Constitution requires, but by the *fiat* of the Conservative Senate. The following are the principal members of the Tribunate who have been voted out:

Courtois, a member of the Convention, a bosom friend of Danton, but nevertheless a great supporter of the 18th Brumaire.—Chazal, a member of the Convention, and President of the Council of Five Hundred at St. Cloud, after Lucien Bonaparte was carried off by the soldiers.—Benjamin Constant, a native of Geneva.—Des Renaudes, a ci-devant Priest, and Grand Vicar of Autun, when Talleyrand was Bishop.—Mailhe.—Garat, nephew of the Senator.—Chenier, Daunou, St. Aubin, Thiesse, and Andrieux (who is re-elected). In all 20.

It has been remarked, that such of the Legislative Body and Tribunate as voted for the death of Louis XVI. have been expelled.

SWITZERLAND.

The Frickthal has been taken possession of by the French, in the name of the Helvetic Republick, of which it is henceforth to form a Canton. There has been an insurrection of the peasants of Lugano, who refused to pay the taxes imposed by the Government. A contest ensued, in which they were routed, with the loss of three men killed, and 27 prisoners. It seems, that throughout Switzerland, the inhabitants of the country are kept tranquil merely by the force of the French bayonet.

The people of the Grisons, and of the Forest Cantons of Switzerland, continue to be in a very unsettled and unhappy state. It is to be hoped, that, among the other important objects of the First Consul's attention, the fate of this once happy country will not be forgotten. The power that will contribute to the restoration of tranquillity in a country which has for whole centuries been famed for its liberty, its independence, and its simplicity, will do more towards consolidating itself in the minds and affections of mankind, than by all the lustre of conquest, or the magnificent appinage of novel institutions. We despair of ever seeing the antient primitive urbanity of the Swiss revived. Their simplicity has been sacrificed to the violence of rapine and ambition; but there remains sufficient energy among its Citizens, to maintain a character of virtue among the society of European nations. This is all that can be hoped for, after the wasting scene of Revolution; but if *that* can be attained, Switzerland may, in time, recover her antient honour and felicity.

The following letter was delivered from the First Consul to Citizen Reding, Chief Magistrate of Switzerland, previous to his departure from Paris:

"Citizen Reding, *Paris, Jan* 6.

"Two years ago your countrymen consulted the First Consul with regard to their affairs.

affairs. He spoke to them as the First Magistrate of the Gauls would have done in those times when Helvetia formed a part of Gaul. The counsels which he had given them might have conducted them to prosperity, and saved them two years of troubles. You appear animated by a desire for the welfare of your country; let your countrymen second you, and Helvetia will at length be re-established among the Powers of Europe. Circumstances of war have led the French armies into your territories. The desire of liberty has armed your people, and especially those of the country, against privileges. Events of an opposite nature have succeeded: in the course of a few years you have undergone great misfortunes. A great result awaits you; the equality and liberty of your fellow citizens. At this day, whether a Swiss is born at the borders of the Leman or the Aar, he is equally free. That is the only distinct article in your present political situation. The basis of the public law of Europe at this moment is, to maintain in each country the existing order. If all the Powers have adopted this principle, it is because all have need of Peace, and the return of diplomatic and commercial relations. The French people therefore ought, as far as in them lies, to maintain your country in its existing States. True, indeed, you are without organization, without Government, without a national will. Wherefore will not your countrymen make one effort! Let them call forth the patriotic virtues of their fathers. Let them sacrifice the spirit of system, of faction, to the love of the welfare and liberty of their country. You will then no longer fear to be governed by the residue of a temporary faction; you will have a Government, because it will be supported by public opinion, and founded on the will of the nation. All Europe will renew its relations with you. France will not stop to consider her personal interests; she will make all the sacrifices which may tend to secure your Constitution, the liberty and equality of your fellow-citizens. She will continue to shew every mark of parental kindness for you, who, after a lapse of so many ages, form the connection of two independent divisions of the same people."

ITALY.

The first act of the Government of the Italian Republick, after its installation, has been, an Address to the people of the State, on the situation of their affairs, and the propriety of the measures that were adopted at Lyons for the consolidation of their political independence. This is one of the most extraordinary Manifestoes, or State Papers, which have been published for many years, and has been seldom equalled in boldness of assertion, and sophistry of argument. If a few of the principal positions on which the reasoning depends are founded in fact, yet they are so mixed with fallacy and perversion, that all the conclusions drawn from them are obviously absurd. Who, for instance, can admit the truth of the following deductions: "That France has not increased her influence; that she has displayed more moderation than any other Power; that, victorious in war, she has given up every thing at the time of Peace?" The Proclamation appears, in every point of view, to be of Parisian origin.

It is hinted, in a letter from Milan, that Parma, Placentia, Guastella, and a part of Piedmont, are to be annexed to the Italian Republick.

Modena, Jan. 3. A melancholy accident has happened here. The half of the palace of the Marchese Campari has been blown up; by which his wife, a very respectable lady, several servants, and a number of soldiers of the Polish legion, have lost their lives. The latter were the occasion of this misfortune, by setting fire to a quantity of gunpowder in the lower apartments in which they were lodged.

M. Zambeccari, of Bologna, has published, that he has at length discovered the art of guiding air-balloons in any direction at pleasure; but, to defray the expences of the experiment, he has solicited a subscription of 800 crowns.

SPAIN.

It appears to be the intention of the Court of Madrid to prevent the cession of Trinidad to the English, as stipulated in the Preliminaries; not so much on account of its importance, as because its position would facilitate a contraband trade with Mexico and the other Spanish colonies, against which the Court of Madrid is not in a condition to adopt sufficient measures.

It has been reported, that, in consequence of the reluctance of the Spaniards to cede Trinidad, it has been decided that Martinique shall be ceded by the French; and that, in return for this concession, Great Britain will acquiesce in the cession by Spain of Louisiana, and the adjustment of frontier in Guiana, between France and Portugal, hitherto disputed.

HOLLAND.

Hague, Feb. 10. Several members of our East India Company have petitioned Government to be indemified for the losses they have sustained in evacuating Ceylon; they further petition, that England may indemnify them for the Company's ships which were detained at the commencement of the war; and also that attention may be paid in the transactions at Amiens, with regard to the Cape of Good Hope, by which it is said that port is to be always free to the English, but maintained at the expence of the Republick.

The Legislative Body has sanctioned the law

law relative to the tranſit of goods, by which the importation of Britiſh manufactures continues to be prohibited.

It is ſtated, that the Batavian Government purpoſes inſtituting an enquiry into the circumſtances of the ſurrender of their foreign colonies.

The arrangement between the Stadtholder and the Dutch Government is concluded; the former, it is ſaid, is to receive eight millions of Dutch florins.

So preſſing are the exigences of the State, that the Dutch Government have, within theſe few days, ſold 15 millions lb. of coffee, now at Batavia, to the merchants of Holland. The purchaſe-money amounts to three millions of florins—one third to be paid immediately, another in Batavia, and the laſt on the return.

Leyden, Feb. 13. We are informed from the Hague, that the Batavian Legiſlative Body adopted on the 10th of this month the plan of a Voluntary Loan of 30 millions, which was propoſed by Government, for the purpoſe of relieving the people from a forced contribution to an equal amount, the extraordinary demands of the preſent year having rendered ſuch a ſum neceſſary.

GERMANY.

Prince Charles is cauſing materials toward a hiſtory of the late war to be collected; and has charged Counſellor Fabender, who during the laſt campaigns directed the ſecret Chancery of the Staff of the Auſtrian army on the Rhine, to write a minute hiſtory of that memorable war.

The King of England, as Elector of Hanover, in his laſt declaration relative to the affairs of the ſecularization, ſays, through his Miniſter, as follows:

"The Envoy of Hanover at Vienna declares, that if the principle of the projected ſecularization ſhould become general, and of conſequence extend itſelf to the Biſhopricks of Oſnaburgh and Lubeck, Hanover will be under the neceſſity of aſſerting the rights which appertain to her relative to thoſe ſtates, in virtue of the Peace of Weſtphalia. As to that which regards the Biſhopric of Hildeſheim, ſhe cannot ſurrender the four bailiwicks of that ſtate, which have been poſſeſſed by Brunſwick ſince the year 1523. She is alſo entitled to advance her pretenſions to Corvey, ſince the Dukes of Brunſwick have at all times been the ſovereign Lords of the Abbey of Corvey *."

The Miniſter of the Elector of Treves declared officially to the other Miniſters at the Diet, that his Maſter has formally renounced all his Metropolitan rights on the Left Bank of the Rhine. But a ſimilar conduct has not been adopted by the Archduke Antony Victor, who, on a repreſentation from his Chapter of Arenſperg to this effect, eluded any anſwer, on the ground that he had not yet aſſumed the reins of government. This looks as if there were no definitive arrangement yet made reſpecting the intereſts of the Germanic Empire.

TURKEY.

Letters from Semlin, of the 28th ult. bring the following circumſtantial accounts of the murder of the Pacha of Belgrade, Muſtapha:

"Some days before this barbarous ſcene, the Janiſſaries formally renounced their obedience, declaring, at the ſame time, that they would only acknowledge, as their maſter, him for whom they held Belgrade, of which he would ſoon take poſſeſſion. All attempts of the Pacha to gain over ſome of his numerous guards were in vain; and he remained in this ſtate of anxiety and diſtreſs till the 27th of December, which was the laſt day of his life. About two in the afternoon, three of the boldeſt Janiſſaries of the 300 who guarded the entrance of the chamber of the Pacha, with a menacing voice aſked him, 'Where are your treaſures?' at the ſame time putting a piſtol to his breaſt. Scarcely had the Pacha ſilently anſwered his queſtion by pointing to ſome coffers in the chamber, when he fell lifeleſs to the ground, by the diſcharge of the piſtol in the hand of the Janiſſary, who immediately cut off his head, and threw it on a table which ſtood near him. After the murder, a herald proclaimed through all the ſtreets of Belgrade, by order of the Janiſſaries, that all the houſes ſhould be ſhut up, and the families remain quietly in them, except the men able to bear arms, who ſhould repair armed to the upper fortreſs."

AMERICA.

A letter from Richmond, VIRGINIA, of the 10th of January, ſtates, that an inſurrection of the negroes at Peterſburgh, Norway, had been diſcovered in time to prevent the conſequences. Five hundred had riſen with an intent to deſtroy all the Whites: ſome of the conſpirators were taken, the reſt diſperſed in the woods.

The Convention between the French Republick and the United States of America was finally ratified by the Senate of the United States on the 19th of December, and promulgated by the Preſident on the 21ſt.

The Legiſlature of North Carolina has granted 50,000 dollars for building a college in Columbia, and 6,000 dollars a year for its ſupport.

By a Government report, we find, that while the Finances of moſt of the European Powers are in a ſtate of difficulty, not to ſay embarraſſment, thoſe of the United States

* Hildeſheim is a free Imperial city and a Biſhopric, about 17 miles from Hanover. Corvey is a ſmall principality in Weſtphalia, ſituated on the Weſer, and is celebrated for its Abbey.

States are growing forth with increaſed vigour; the Treaſury overflows, and the revenue exceeds the expenditure. While Europe is engaged in deviſing new taxes, America is preparing to diſcontinue thoſe ſhe has already impoſed. It appears, that the preſent revenue of the Union is ſufficient to defray all the expences, civil and military, of Government, to their preſent extent; to meet all the engagements of the United States; and to diſcharge, within eight years, 32,000,000 of dollars of the principal, and, within 15 years and a half, the whole of the public debt.

The American Conſul at the Havanna has informed the Collector of the Port of New York, that all American veſſels, as well as all foreign veſſels ſailing from American ports, are prohibited from entering the Havanna. The order of prohibition is dated the 25th of December, but no cauſe is aſſigned for this unexpected regulation.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Jan. 7. This morning, about one o'clock, to the great terror of the neighbourhood, more than 40 feet in extent of the high wall at the Eaſt-end of All Saints' church, *Newcaſtle*, fell into Silver-ſtreet. It had long ſhewn evident ſymptoms of decay and tumbling, but the application of ſeaſonable repairs was always forgotten or neglected. Some houſes and windows on the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet have received damage; but happily no lives were loſt, nor was any perſon injured. But though the living eſcaped unhurt, the manſions of the dead were diſturbed by the accident; ſome coffins, with their contents, accompanying the ſoil, which preſſed upon the wall, into the ſtreet

Jan. 19. At *Brighthelmſtone*, a girl about ſix years old, daughter of a fiſherman, named Daniels, was in the abſence of her mother entruſted to the care of her elder ſiſters, who ſoon after the woman had quitted the houſe ran to play in the ſtreet, and left their little charge alone in a room where there was a fire, which, on the child's too nigh approach, caught her clothes and ſet them in a blaze. Her cries brought ſome neighbours to her aſſiſtance, who extinguiſhed the flame; but the poor infant was ſo miſerably burnt that ſhe expired this day.

Jan. 21. At *Whitehaven* the wind was variable, but principally from the N. W. accompanied with, or rather driving with aſtoniſhing fury, a very heavy rain. From the high ſtate of the tides, and the violence of the gale, the moſt ſerious apprehenſions were entertained of a deſtruction, ſimilar to what was experienced from the memorable tempeſt on the 23d and 25th of Jan. 1796. The wind was higher, and the extraordinary flow of the tide, rolling its billows with amazing rapidity, preſented a ſpectacle not leſs terrifying and alarming than that. This menacing appearance continued, from about 8 o'clock in the morning, till between one and two in the afternoon. In the regular courſe it would have been high water at 26 minutes paſt 12: but it was the higheſt flood at about half paſt 10; and inſtead of 15 feet 8 inches, it is ſuppoſed to have riſen to 20 feet at the end of the Old Quay. Fortunately, but contrary to general obſervation, the hurricane abated conſiderably before the regular period of high water, and the wind alſo ſhifted to a more favourable point, and the precautions taken to ſecure the ſhipping proved effectual in preventing any material damage being done in the harbour. For ſeveral hours, the agitation of the ſea was ſo great, as ſometimes to darken the horizon; the foam thrown up by the burſting of the billows frequently hid the light-houſe: the "yeaſty waves" did indeed ſeem as if they were intended to "confound and ſwallow Navigation up;" and the ſpray was ſeen flying in almoſt every part of the town, reſembling large flakes of ſnow. Immenſe bodies of water were ſometimes daſhed againſt the battlements of the outer piers (the New Quay and the North Wall), and, breaking, were toſſed in every direction throughout the harbour: at other times, they were heaved to ſuch a height, as to roll over theſe moles and the bulwark, as if there had been nothing oppoſed to their wild and impetuous raging. The ſwell of the tide inundated, for a ſhort time, the places neareſt to the ſhore—Mark-lane, the lower end of Duke-ſtreet, New Lowther-ſtreet, and Strand-ſtreet; but neither was the inconvenience which it occaſioned, nor the injury ſuſtained by this vaſt commotion of the elements, in which two of them ſeemed to contend for ſole dominion, equal to what has frequently been the conſequence of ſtorms infinitely leſs formidable and menacing. The effects of the wind were felt in every part of this town. It had raged in a moſt tremendous manner, from about 2 in the morning; and, at daylight, the ſtreets were found ſtrewed with bricks, ſlates, ſtones, mortar, rough-caſt glaſs, &c. Several chimneys had been blown down; ſeveral houſes wholly, or partially, unroofed; the roofs of many others damaged by the falling of the chimneys; and the inhabitants, in various inſtances, very narrowly eſcaped from deſtruction. An old chimney, the lower part compoſed of large ſtones, and the upper part of brick, upon a houſe in Church-ſtreet (occupied by Mr. Brockbank, tobacconiſt), was blown down about 8 in the morning, and, penetrating the roof and cieling, forced its way into a room in which were two beds, and four children lodged in them. The father, who was at the inſtant prepared to leave the

houſe

houſe to attend his buſineſs (and who in two or three minutes would have loſt the opportunity of affording any aſſiſtance), on hearing the craſh, ran up ſtairs; but, what was his horror, when he beheld the apartment nearly filled with rubbiſh, the roof open to the ſky, and only one bed to be ſeen! The other, in which two of his children had been put to repoſe the preceding evening, was totally covered with the fragments of the chimney, &c.; nor could he hear any ſound, but the howling of the wind through the ſhattered roof. Prompted by thoſe feelings which impart a ſtrength unknown, except in moments of extreme alarm, he inſtantly proceeded to remove the rubbiſh. One of the children began to cry; the other was ſilent for ſome time. At length he had the ſatisfaction to know that they were both alive (theſe were a boy of ſix, and a girl of four years); and, in a ſhort time afterwards, he was enabled to extricate them from their moſt perilous and awful ſituation, which, without inſtant relief, muſt of itſelf have proved fatal. Both of them were conſiderably bruiſed; the little girl had alſo received a wound in the forehead, which, at the time Mr. Brockbank diſcovered her, had nearly covered her face with blood; but it is not apprehended that the injury received by either is ſuch as to occaſion any ſerious conſequences. None of the fragments had touched the bed in which were the other two children; but, a large portion of the ceiling, attached by one end, hung dreadfully ſuſpended between them! Great part of the pavement of the Old Quay was torn up, and ſeveral large ſtones waſhed from the different piers, and carried, by the force of the water, to a conſiderable diſtance. Marks of its violence are to be ſeen all through the neighbourhood. One of the windmills near this town was unroofed; trees were blown down in ſeveral places. Inſtances of this kind are too numerous to mention; but it does not appear to have extended far from the ſea-coaſt. A great deal of damage was done in *Egremont*, and its vicinity.—At *Yarmouth*, the brig Newcaſtle, Thomas Dixon, maſter, from Sunderland, bound to London, laden with coals and goods, went aſhore in *Hoſely* Bay; after being there ſome little time, ſhe driſted off again, and it is feared has ſunk in deep water. The maſter and people have been ſaved. Many veſſels put in here with the loſs of anchors and cables. The Induſtry, W. Hopkins, maſter, from Shields, bound to Liverpool, with glaſs bottles, has been alſo brought in here, after being abandoned by her crew. The True Friend of Lynn, after having ran on ſhore on *Southwould*, caught fire and burnt down to the waters edge; the crew are ſaved. Several pipes of wine, part of the cargo of the Rio Douro, which foundered in the Roads, have been taken up. The Frances-Ann, Harriſon, from Belfaſt to Liverpool, is loſt near the latter port. The Anna Maria, Wilkins, from St. Croix, and three other veſſels, are driven on ſhore in King Road, Briſtol Channel. The Indefatigable and ſix other veſſels are on ſhore at Parkgate. Their cargoes muſt be landed. The Diana, Maſter, from St. Croix to Cork, was wrecked in St. Bride's Bay. The Sovereign, Maddocks, from Dublin to St. Vincent's, drove on ſhore in Milford Harbour, but ſince got off with damage. The New Century, ——, from Boſton, is on ſhore at Hoylake.—1200 trees were blown down, or ſo broken as to require to be removed, in the park and grounds of Lord Newark, at *Thoreſby*.—There was not a houſe in *Drogeda* that did not ſuſtain ſome damage; a garden wall, 12 feet high, 50 in length, and two thick, was blown down in a maſs, without a brick being diſlodged.

Portſmouth, Jan. 22. A Court Martial was held this morning on-board his Majeſty's ſhip Gladiator, Sir A. Mitchell, Preſident, on Captain Sir Edward Hamilton, Commander of the Trent, of 40 guns, for tying up to the ſhrouds the gunner and four of his crew. The Court having heard evidence on the part of the proſecution, and what he had to ſay in his defence, were of opinion that the charges had been proved, and ſentenced him to be diſmiſſed his Majeſty's ſervice.

Jan. 27. Mr. Hoſley, one of the lay clerks of the Cathedral at *Canterbury*, was this evening run over by one of the night coaches, in St. Peter ſtreet, and ſo ſeverely bruiſed as to ſurvive but a few hours.

Feb. 1. An elderly woman and two children were laſt week burned to death at *Kendal*, by their cloths catching fire.

Feb. 1. This day the officers of the Stockport Volunteer Corps of Infantry preſented Major Watſon with a large and very elegant ſilver cup, lined with gold, and richly ornamented. On one ſide the major's arms, ſupported by trophies of war; and, on the other, the following inſcription:

"This cup was preſented, on the 1ſt day of February, 1802, to Holland Watſon eſq. Major Commandant of the Stockport Loyal Volunteers, by the officers of that corps, as a tribute of their eſteem, and to convey the high ſenſe they entertain of his Loyalty and Patriotiſm, and his Zeal in promoting the intereſts of the Corps as Commander, ſince its eſtabliſhment in 1794."

Margate, Feb. 10. Repeated as have been the awful viſitations with which this town and neighbourhood has been afflicted during this winter*, that which occurred without

* Twelve of our fiſhermen and neighbours having been drowned at three different times.

within these few days has, in every distressing point of view, alarmingly exceeded them all. The hoy Margate, of Margate, John Goodborn Captain, Mr. John Sacket owner, very deeply laden with corn for the London market, having a crew of 4 men, with 28 passengers, sailed from the harbour in moderate weather, at three on Saturday afternoon, and came to an anchor in the Roads till near 9 in the evening, when they again got under sail, and soon after the weather began to be very tempestuous; but they continued working against the wind till they had arrived, about midnight, nearly off Reculver, with the intention of going to anchor under the hook of Margate sand; but, on making their last tack towards the land, the strap of the sounding-lead broke, and, though the vessel was put about, yet, before another lead could be fixed, she struck, it was supposed, on the tail of the Reculver sand: they then let go the anchor, and the water flowing, the vessel swung off and rode clear. They then got up the anchor, and, setting the sails, she was drawing off the land, when the gib-tackle broke, which made it impossible to get her head from the wind; the Captain then lashed down the tiller, and went forward to set another gib-sail, when, by the vessel's striking the ground, the tiller was rent in two, and, before it could be replaced, the rudder was beaten off; and thereby the vessel was rendered totally unmanageable. They then let go their anchor a second time, but the hoy continuing to beat on the ground in a most alarming manner, and apprehending she had sprung a leak, and finding the pumps were choaked, they were forced to let slip the cable, and let her drive in to shore, on which she was beaten, about a mile and a half from the village of Reculver. The scene then became truly horrible, as a most dreadful sea was breaking over the vessel every moment, and the women and children uttering the most lamentable cries. In the midst of this distress, Mr. Bone, passenger, and local Preacher in the connexion of the late Rev. John Wesley, like the true Christian and faithful Divine, with great resignation, exhorted and prayed with his fellow-sufferers, and was heard by the survivors to the very last, lifting his voice in supplications and praises to his Redeemer. Five of the passengers, and four of the crew, having taken to the shrouds, were saved by continuing there till the water was so lowered that they could get on shore about 5 in the morning. One other passenger, Mr. Jese Carroway, of Margate, was swept off the deck, but most providentially, after little exertion, was thrown on the beach by the waves, and escaped; and supposes, that very soon after the cabin was filled with water, and 7 passengers who remained therein drowned, and the remaining 13 and the Captain, who were on the deck, were then swept away by the merciless waves; as, while he lay on the beach, he heard a general scream of distress, and then all was still!—The scene which the morning presented to the afflicted spectators, which, by 10 o'clock, were some hundreds from Margate and the neighbouring villages, it is impossible to describe; as, within the length of a mile and an half, 16 men and women lay dead on the shore, and very soon after 7 other passengers were taken in the same state from the cabin, making in the whole 23 persons as follows:

Drowned.—Of Margate.

1 Mr. John Goodborn, Captain.
2 Mr. George Bone, aged 42 years.
3 Mr. Henry Thornton, Carpenter.
4 Sarah Thornton, his wife.
5 Henry Thornton, their son, aged 13 years.
6 Mrs. Crow, widow.
7 Thomas Edmunds, son of Mr. Thomas E. White Hart Hotel, aged 9 years.

From Margate.

8 Miss Smith Agnes Nesbit, No. 5, Hollis street, Clare-market, London, aged 20 years.
9 Mrs. Ann Owen, No. 57, Rathbone-place, aged 30 years.
10 Elizabeth Wood, of Little Chelsea, her servant, aged 18.
11 Mary Hoof, of Rotherhithe.
12 Sarah Watson, servant at the White-hart, Margate.
13 Mrs. Tatnall, of the Lord Nelson inn, Ramsgate.

From Ramsgate.

14 Robert Offspring.
15 Sarah Jones, No. 6, Vere-street, Clare-market, London. (Both servants to Miss Miller.)
16 Robert Mellville, of London, hostler.
17 Thomas Farnden, of Guildford, from Mr. Pierce's, shoemaker.
18 John Smith, butcher, from Mr. Spurgeon's, of Pentonville.
19 An American sailor.

Of Broadstairs.

20 Mrs. Jacobs.
21 Mrs. Field.

From Broadstairs.

22 John Taylor, son of John Taylor, shipwright, of Wapping.
23 John Beazley, No. 9, Lisbon-street, near Paddington.

Saved.—Passengers.

Of Margate.

Mr. Jesse Carroway, broker.
Mr. William Taylor, taylor.
Mr. Nuckle, of the Library, Broadstairs.
Mr. Field, of Broadstairs.
Mr. Bussridge, jun. St. Peter's.
Mr. Dale, of London.

Crew.—Edward Sayer, Mate; John Smith, John Wood, and Wm. Singleton.

The number of the deceased that was recovered

covered from the ſea, and ſuch of the bodies as were not owned by their friends, were decently buried at Birchington. The boy being unladen floated, and was ſoon after brought into our pier.

It is 171 years ſince a Margate boy was loſt; and then, being Nov. 3, 1631, the Rev. Humphrey Wheatley, a native of Leiceſterſhire, and vicar of Margate, his parith-clerk, and ſome other paſſengers, were drowned.

"Diſaſtrous Day! what ruin haſt thou bred!
What agony to the living and the dead!
How has thou left the widow all forlorn,
And ever doom'd the orphan-child to mourn;
Through Life's ſad journey hopeleſs to complain:
Can ſacred juſtice theſe events ordain?
But, O my ſoul! avoid that wond'rous maze
Where Reaſon, loſt in endleſs error, ſtrays!
As through this thorny vale of life we run,
Great CAUSE of all effects, *Thy will be done.*" FALCONER's Shipwreck.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Tueſday, Jan. 19.

This afternoon, about half paſt 5, a terrible fire broke out in the large range of warehouſes, chiefly uſed as a depot for coffee and cotton, belonging to Mr. Pugh, in Thames ſtreet, the corner of Dowgate-hill; occaſioned by the ſnuff of a candle being imprudently thrown on the ground near one of the hogſheads. It began in the lower part of the premiſſes, and was diſcovered by the ſtrong ſmell of the burning coffee, with which the warehouſes were filled. Notwithſtanding the contiguity of the premiſes to the Thames, a ſpeedy and ample ſupply of water, and the early attendance of the fire-engines, the whole inſide of theſe extenſive buildings was burnt, together with all the produce in them, which cannot yet be eſtimated. The flames, being continually fed from within, could not be extinguiſhed for many hours; but the ſtrong party-walls, and there being but little wind, prevented the extenſion of the miſchief.

Thurſday, Jan. 21.

This day, during the dreadful ſtorm, the wall of Mr. Pugh's warehouſe on Dowgate-hill, being unſupported, fell againſt an adjoining houſe, and nearly demoliſhed it.—In the height of this hurricane, as a hearſe was going out of the yard of the Flying Horſe, Lambeth-ſtreet, Whitechapel, to receive the corpſe of a Jew in the neighbourhood of that place, the wind that was confined in the yard, by the opening of the gate, forced the horſes and carriage to the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet, beſides tearing the gate to pieces, and forcing the pantiles from ſeveral parts of the houſe and ſtabling.

Saturday, Feb. 6.

About one o'clock this day, a woman, about 30 years of age, and extremely well dreſſed, was obſerved to throw herſelf off the wall of Kenſington-Garden into the Serpentine River, from which ſhe was ſoon afterwards taken out, and every means immediately uſed to reſtore her to life, but without effect, as ſhe had been ſuffocated by her head ſticking in the mud, the water being very ſhallow in that part of the river.

Tueſday, Feb. 9.

The Houſe of Commons having met at 4 o'clock this day, Mr. Ley, the Principal Clerk, obſerved, it was his duty to inform the Houſe that he had, in the courſe of the morning, received a letter from the Right Hon. Sir John Mitford, Knt. their Speaker, the contents of which he was deſired to communicate to the Houſe. With their permiſſion, he would read the letter. [*A general cry of Read, Read.*]

"Sir, *Old Palace-Yard, Feb.* 9.

"His Majeſty having been graciouſly pleaſed to expreſs his intention of appointing me to the office of Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, I have to intreat you will communicate the ſame to the Houſe at its meeting this day; and I have to requeſt you will at the ſame time expreſs to the Houſe, the deep regret I experience at quitting the high ſituation to which its approbation has raiſed me; and my gratitude for the ſupport with which it has ſeconded my feeble efforts to diſcharge the duties of ſo important a truſt. I have the honour to remain, &c.

"*John Ley, eſq.* JOHN MITFORD."

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*. The Houſe, I am ſure, will feel that the preſent is not the proper occaſion for expreſſing thoſe ſentiments, which I am perſuaded are univerſally felt towards the Hon. Gentleman who lately preſided in the Chair, however inclined I might be to expreſs thoſe feelings by which, from every conſideration of private friendſhip, duty, and gratitude, as a public character and a Member of this Houſe, I muſt neceſſarily be actuated. Under the reſtraint which circumſtances impoſe upon me, I have only to ſtate, that his Majeſty has given leave to this Houſe to proceed to the choice of a new Speaker, and has been pleaſed to order that the object of its choice ſhall be preſented to him on Thurſday next, at two o'clock, for his Royal approbation. I now move that this Houſe do adjourn till to-morrow, at 10 o'clock.—The Houſe adjourned.

Saturday, Feb. 27.

A Gentleman, who will not permit his name to be known, has, by a confidential friend, ſent to Lord Hood, Governor of Greenwich Hoſpital, the amount of the ſale of 10,000l. in the Three per Cent. Conſols, for the uſe and benefit of the ſaid Hoſpital.—This truly benevolent Gentleman has alſo given the like ſum to the Cheſt of Chatham.—*London Gazette.*

Liſt

SHERIFFS *appointed by his* Majesty *in Council for the Year* 1802.

Bedfordſhire. John Higgins the younger, of Turvey, eſq.

Berkſhire. The Hon. Thomas Windſor, of Braywick.

Bucks. James Oldham Oldham, of Miſſenden Abbey, eſq.

Camb. & Hunt'ſh. Thomas Aveling, of Whittleſea, eſq.

Cheſhire. Lawrence Wright, of Mottram St. Andrew, eſq.

Cumberland. Edward Haſell, of Dalemain, eſq.

Derbyſh. Thos. Princep, of Croxall, eſq.

Devonſhire. Poſtponed.

Dorſetſh. Edmund Morton Pleydell, of Whatcombe, eſq.

Eſſex. Robt. Raikes, of Great Ilford, eſq.

Glouceſterſh. Jas. Muſgrave, of Barnſley Park.

Herefordſhire. Edward Bolton Clive, of Treville, eſq.

Hertfordſhire. Jacob Boſanquet, of Broxborn Park, eſq.

Kent. Thomas Godfrey, of Aſh, eſq.

Leiceſterſhire. Poſtponed.

Lincolnſh. Henry Dalton, of Naith, eſq.

Monmouthſhire. Tho. Morgan, of the Hill, eſq.

Norfolk. Robert Wilſon, of Didlington, eſq.

Northamptonſh. Robert Cary Elwes, of Great Billing, eſq.

Northumberland. Charles William Bigge, of Benton Houſe, eſq.

Nottinghamſhire. Robert Lowe, of Oxton, eſq.

Oxfordſh. Thomas Tooyey, of Nettlebed, eſq.

Rutlandſhire. Wm Gilſon, of Burleigh, eſq.

Shropſh. Wm. Ferriday, of Dawla Parva, eſq.

Somerſetſh. Benjamin Greenhill, of Stone Eaſton, eſq.

Staffordſh. Robert Parker, of Park-Hall, eſq.

Southampton. Sir Edw Hulſe, of Breamore, bart.

Suffolk. Thomas Cockſedge, of Bury St. Edmund's, eſq.

Surrey. Edward Peppin, of Walton-Lodge, eſq.

Suſſex. Sir William Aſhburnham, of Broomham, bart.

Warwickſhire. Heneage Legg, of Aſton, eſq.

Wilts. Sir Andrew Bayntun, of Spye-Park, bart.

Worceſterſhire. Thomas Newnham, of Broadwas, bart.

Yorkſhire. Sir William Foulis, of Ingleby-Manor, bart.

SOUTH-WALES.

Caermarthen. Thomas Owen, of Glaſſoult, eſq.

Pembrokeſh. Hugh Stokes, of Hubberſton, eſq.

Cardiganſh. David Davies, of Glan-yr-Occas, eſq.

Glamorganſh. Richard Manſell Phillips, of Sketty-Hall, eſq.

Brecon. Joſeph Sparkes, of Pennyworlod, eſq.

Radnor. John Sherburne, of Llandrindod, eſq.

NORTH WALES.

Caernarvon. Robert Wynne, of Llannerch, eſq.

Angleſea. William Bulkeley Hughes, of Brynnda, eſq.

Merioneth. Jo. Meredith Moſtyn, of Clegir, eſq.

Montgomery. Pryce Jones, of Cofrondidd, eſq.

Denbigh. Daniel Leo, of Llannerch-Park, eſq.

Flint. Sir Steph. Glynne, of Broad-lane, bart.

SHERIFF *appointed by his Royal Highneſs the* Prince of Wales, *in Council, for the Year* 1802.

County of Cornwall. Thomas Carlyon, of Tregerhan, eſq.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

SPRING CIRCUIT. 1802.	NORTHERN.	NORFOLK.	MIDLAND.	HOME.	OXFORD.	WESTERN.
	Ld. Kenyon J. Rooke	Ld. Alvanley J. Grote	L. C. Baron B. Graham	B. Hotham. J. Heath	B. Thomſon J. Chambre	J. Lawrence J. Le Blanc
Mon. Mar. 1	——	——	Northampt.	——	Reading	——
Wedneſ. 3	——	——	——	——	Oxford	——
Friday 5	——	——	Oakham	——	——	——
Saturday 6	York & City	Ayleſbury	Linc. & City	——	Worc. & City	——
Monday 8	——	——	——	Hertford	——	——
Tueſday 9	——	——	——	——	——	Wincheſter
Wedneſ. 10	——	——	——	Chelmsford	Glou. & City	——
Thurſday 11	——	Bedford	Nott. & Town	——	——	——
Saturday 13	——	Huntingdon	Derby	——	Monmouth	Sarum
Monday 15	——	——	——	Maidſtone	——	——
Tueſday 16	——	——	——	——	Hereford	——
Wedneſ. 17	——	Cambridge	——	——	——	——
Thurſday 18	——	——	Leic. & Bor.	——	——	Dorcheſter
Saturday 20	Lancaſter	Thetford	——	——	Shrewſbury	——
Monday 22	——	——	——	Kingſton	——	Exeter & city
Tueſday 23	——	——	Coventry &	——	——	——
Thurſda. 25	——	Bury St. Ed.	[Warwick	——	Stafford	——
Saturday 27	——	——	——	Horſham	——	Launceſton
Thurſ. Ap. 1	——	——	——	——	——	Taunton
——	——	——	——	——	——	——
——	——	——	——	——	——	——
——	——	——	——	——	——	——
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Vol. LXXI. p. 1208. Inſtead of "Mr. Langton married, 1769," r. "1770." The manſion-houſe is neither "ſituated at Spilſby," nor is it "ſuppoſed to have been built in the beginning of the *laſt century*;" for it is ſituated at *Langton*, near Spilſby, and is ſuppoſed to have been built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Mr. L. did *not* give the rectory of Langton to Dr. Uvedale. Dr. Uvedale was preſented to the rectory in 1762, *by the late Mr. Langton's father*, who offered the living to Dr. Johnſon; but he objected to taking orders. Mr. L. for ſome years, gave up the uſe of his houſe at Langton to Dr. Uvedale, who, with his family, occupied the whole manſion; and Dr. U. accommodated Mr. L's mother with the uſe of his parſonage.

P. 1215. Mr. Duckett had been employed in the Duke of Newcaſtle's garden at Clermont, and was, by the Ducheſs, after the Duke's deceaſe, appointed to direct a farm ſhe had belonging to a houſe ſhe had taken on the ſide of the Thames, oppoſite to Richmond. "Early in the execution of his truſt," ſays our correſpondent vol. LX. p. 296, "it occurred to him, that wheat might be ſown in equidiſtant rows in the ſame manner that many plants are in gardens. With this view he contrived a plough which cut five drills at equal diſtances, the drills being nine inches aſunder. When he had thus drilled the field, he ſowed the corn by hand, and found that it fell regularly into the bottoms of the drills, allowing half the quantity of ſeed uſually ſown. The grain being covered with a harrow, it grew regularly in rows. In order to get rid of the weeds which ſprang up in the intervals between the rows, he contrived five hoes on a beam, ſo light that a man could draw them; and by this means he cut the weeds. The weeds which came up among the corn he cauſed to be plucked up by hand; and thus he had the ſatisfaction of viewing his crop in beautiful order. Mr Duckett at this time hired Ham farm on the oppoſite ſide of the Thames on his own account. This farm is of ſo light and ſandy a ſoil, that the richneſs of the manure laid on the land is ſoon waſhed through it. This conſtant and almoſt uſeleſs expence of manure ruined the former farmers, who, in order to obtain ſome advantage, laid the land down in graſs. In this condition Mr. Duckett took poſſeſſion of the farm. It occurred to him, that if the land was ploughed, laying the ſward in the bottom of each furrow, the matted roots of the graſs would not only extract the prolific juices of the manure, but would alſo draw down the roots of the corn to that now-enriched paſture, if I may expreſs it ſo. Here the roots would alſo be protected from the immediate drying force of winds, and the ſcorching heat of the ſummer ſun. In order to effect this, he contrived a trenching plough, which firſt cut off the ſward, and laid it flat in the bottom of the former furrow, and then, with the additional plough on the ſame beam, covered it with a ſufficient depth of mould. He then gave it a ſtirring with a three coultered plough, alſo of his own invention. The land being thus prepared, he drilled and ſowed his corn as already mentioned, and reaped plentiful crops. Before the corn goes into ear the intervals are hoed for the laſt time, the earth being laid to the roots of the corn, to give greater ſtability to the ſtems, and thereby prevent their being liable to be lodged. This laſt hoeing is of eſſential ſervice on another account. It is about this time that the corn ſhoots out the laſt roots, near the ſurface of the land; and if the ſurface is ſo hard and dry that theſe roots cannot pierce into it, the plant withers and dies. This loſs happens more frequently than is generally imagined, becauſe few farmers have heard of this cauſe. This misfortune never happens on Mr. Duckett's farm, the ſward remains buried till he obſerves that it no longer has any effect. When, by repeated trials, Mr. Duckett had aſcertained the ſucceſs of his improvements, he informed the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. of what he had done; and his trenching and three-coultered plough are now in their repoſitory, for public inſpection: but this having paſſed before the Society began to publiſh their Tranſactions, there is no authentic account of his experiments given to the publick. It is very happy, for the benefit of ingenious farmers who wiſh to be fully inſtructed in his practice, that he is ſtill living, [1790] and is of a moſt communicative diſpoſition; and, as I have not had lately the pleaſure of ſeeing his farms, he may have made other improvements. The late Marquis of Rockingham made him a preſent of a piece of plate, with an inſcription on it that does honour to Mr. Duckett and to his lordſhip. During the courſe of theſe experiments, Mr. Duckett received in March a preſent of what was called *Spring-wheat*. He ſowed it at the time he received it; it came up well; and, being regularly hoed, it yielded a good crop, though ſown ſo late in the ſeaſon. It did not all germinate at the ſame time, and therefore did not all ripen at the ſame time, owing, he ſuppoſed, to ſome injury part of it had received. When it was winnowed, the grain that was not ripe was ſmall and ſhrivelled, which he kept apart for his poultry. Having occaſion to ſow ſome winter tares, he mixed with them ſome of the ſhrivelled corn, in order to ſee whether it would grow. At harveſt, he found that the ſhrivelled grains produced as ſtrong ſtems, and yielded as plump corn, as his common wheat."

P.

P. 1216. To the list of Mr. Hurdis's works should be added "Lectures on Poetry," printed at his own press, and published in numbers, price 2s. 6d. each, but soon discontinued for want of purchasers.

Vol. LXXII. p. 82. Mr. Payne left property to the amount of 300,000l.; and *generously* bequeathed to his youngest brother (partner with Cox and Curtis, porter-brewers), who has a family of 11 children, the sum of 100l. An estate, which he had purchased for 5000l. after the execution of his will, fell to his next brother (with whom he had been at variance many years) as heir-at-law. The executors named in the will, we are informed, refused to act.

P. 86. Mr. Lumisden had resided 20 years at Rome, 18 at Paris, and the remainder of his days in his own country, respected, admired, and beloved by his numerous friends, for his amiable qualities as a man, correct taste in the fine arts, and distinguished talents as a scholar.

P. 88. John Vaux, esq. was descended from an antient and respectable family in Bedfordshire, of that name. He was born in 1735, and at an early age was placed with his paternal uncle*, who at that time kept a respectable academy at Greenwich; a man no less celebrated for his uniform and upright conduct, than for his excellence in penmanship, and was justly deemed one of the best writers of his day. Under the fostering care of so able a tutor, the disciple became initiated in the paths of rectitude and sound morality. Early in life he discovered a sound mind, with many traits of mechanical genius, ever restless till he had acquired a perfect knowledge of those subjects in which he interested himself. In the correctness of his calculations, Mr. V. may be said to have stood unrivalled; for few men, perhaps, possessed a more perfect knowledge of arithmetic; his tables and solutions are invaluable, some of them containing many thousand figures. As a commercial man, his character stood high and unimpeached; and, in the respectable manufactory which he conducted, was admitted one of its most scientific judges. Throughout all his domestic arrangements, we view in him an example and a perfect model of goodness. A more prominent feature of parental attention and solicitude for the welfare of his family never existed; and his amiable manners at once stamped him the gentleman, parent, friend, and pleasing companion.—"Here," says the author of this article, "a tear escapes, bringing to my recollection the many instances of happiness I have experienced in his society, and listened to his observations with admiration. Walking with him one evening last Summer, the conversation turning on religion, these emphatic words fell from his lips,—"Every man should live to-day, as if he were to die to-morrow!" His mind was fully stored with charitable and humane sentiments. In the little Hamlet† where he resided, by his exemplary conduct, he became as it were the guardian of the place; assiduous in investigating, and always proud of the opportunity of redressing the wrongs of the injured; his happiness was never more complete than when giving his advice and assistance to the relief of his fellow-creatures. In him the poor will experience an irreparable loss: his soul, which knew no wrong, was religiously alive to those duties enjoined by his Creator. The constant remembrance of the excellent religious and moral character of such a man will ever live, although he be no more, in the memory of all those who had the pleasure of being acquainted with him; and happy would be the fate of mortals, were all men to live and die like him. H. W.

P. 90. That remarkable and valuable member of society, the late Father O'Leary, to the profound scholar added the cheerful companion, and tempered the solemnity of wisdom with the vivacity of wit; and these qualities were so well mixed up in him, that Mr. Pratt has made use of them in his novel of "Family Secrets," under the character of Father Arthur; the portrait of whom being acknowledged to be a striking likeness of the mind and person of the excellent O'Leary, we have great pleasure in copying.—"This distinguished Friar was descended from an antient and once-powerful family in the kingdom of Ireland; but, in the revolutions of that country, had long been deprived of hereditary property. The personal fortune, however, of his parents enabled them to give their son a private education, and to send him into foreign countries to extend his knowledge, as the possibility of further improvement was denied him in his own, through the despotism of penal laws.—Having completed his studies, he discovered in his mind a strong bias to a religious life, and indulged it by entering into the communion of the Holy Order of St. Francis. On his ordination, he was appointed chaplain to a regiment, but was removed, and forfeited a pension, because he would not comply with the requisition of a foreign sovereign, to enlist in his service the subjects of the king of his own country; a practice which had continued since the formation of a code of statutes which prohibited them from the military

* That an uncle of Mr. V. was an universal penman at that period is an undoubted fact, having seen many of his pieces that were published in his life-time; but our correspondent is not quite certain to his being the master of the academy at Greenwich.

† Tower Hamlet, from its contiguity to, generally called Spitalfields.

service

ſervice of their own monarch. Father Arthur connected the wiſdom of the world with the innocence of paſtoral, and even of primitive manners. His benevolence was of the moſt unaffected kind; his piety fervid and ſincere; his manners the moſt winning and artleſs, anticipating his good-will and urbanity before he opened his lips; and when they were opened, his expreſſions did but ratify what thoſe manners had before enſured. And you had a farther earneſt of this in the benign and ineffable ſmile of a countenance ſo little practiſed in guile, that it at the ſame time invited to confidence, and denoted an impoſſibility of your being betrayed. But if his ſmile beckoned the worthy to approach, his frown ſtruck terror into the heart of the guilty, and made him dread to advance. Sir Guiſe had more than once felt its potency. His voice was ſonorous, bold, and nervous, correſponding with the manly and ſterling ſenſe it imparted. He had ſtudied with labour, and written with eaſe and energy. His reaſoning was ſound, and his love of liberty a ſteady light, rather than a tranſient blaze; rather the vital principle of an honeſt mind, conſcious of its rights, than the ravings of a factious ſpirit, infected by popular phrenzy. All he ſaid, and all he did, was genuine, even to his moſt trifling ſports. The reader will therefore prejudge the zeal of his devotion; it was glowing, without papiſtic rage; and earneſt, without catholic prejudice. Our reſpectable Franciſcan diſcovered the cloyſter in his dreſs and deportment; not that he firſt exhibited his gown of coarſe ſerge, his cord, or his roſary, but that his out-of faſhion ſuit of ſables hung upon him ſomewhat monaſtically; and the latter was ſtately and inflexible enough to have characteriſed the Fellow of one of our colleges. He was nearly ſix feet high; a perfect perpendicular, with a kind of rigour in his muſcles that ſeemed to ſuffer from bending; there was, of courſe, a formality in his bows, and this, in ſome meaſure, extended to his addreſs; but an original vein of humour, and quaint jocularity, rendered him gay with the ſprightly, in the ſame proportion that his more ſolid powers made him ſedate with the grave. It was ſcarcely poſſible to meet a perſon ſo univerſally acceptable to all ranks of people; his ſociety was ſought and appreciated by men and women of all perſuaſions, and his life, in all its changes, from the monk in his cell to the man of the world, from the ſocial friend to the ſolitary recluſe, had been ſo unſpotted and blameleſs, that to boaſt an acquaintance with Father Arthur was an honour, and to poſſeſs that honour without love and veneration impoſſible." In a word, this venerable man not only deſerves the character here given of him in the body of the work above quoted, but alſo what is farther ſaid of him in the following paſſage of the fourth volume: — "Such was the blameleſs prieſt, who is known to have long conſidered himſelf as an advocate pleading for the Proteſtant in France, and for the Jew in Liſbon, as well as for the Catholic in Ireland; the patriot, whoſe loyalty is ſound; the philanthropiſt, who, clothing humanity in the robes of eloquence, employed his voice and pen in exhorting mankind to lay aſide all religious diſtinctions, ſince it was equal to the Iſraelite, releaſed from bondage, whether his temple was built by Solomon or by Cyrus, provided he had liberty to pray unmoleſted, and to ſleep under his own vine."

P. 94. Major Winter, who expired while entering the ſeſſions-houſe for the purpoſe of giving evidence on the trial of Governor Wall, is ſtated in the papers to have been ſubpœnaed on the part of the Crown. Such was not the fact; he was called forward by the priſoner, to the great ſurpriſe of himſelf and all thoſe who were acquainted with the terms on which thoſe gentlemen had lived while at Goree.—The Governor's body was given to his relations upon their paying 50 guineas to the Philanthropic Society; and his remains were interred in the churchyard of St. Pancras, attended by the perſon in Tottenham Court road at whoſe houſe Wall had lodged under the name of Thompſon, and three other perſons.

BIRTHS.

1802. *Jan* 25. AT Shenſtone, co. Warwick, the wife of Jno. Creynton, eſq. a ſon.

In Buckingham-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſqu. Mrs. Menzier, a ſon.

The wife of Gardner Eggington, eſq. of Hull, two ſons.

26 In Upper Berkeley-ſtreet, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Beville, a ſon.

27. At Southgate, the wife of James Daniell, jun. eſq. a daughter.

28. In John-ſtr. Bedford-row, the wife of Edward Buſh, eſq. a daughter.

At Rhyde's-hill, near Guildford, the wife of George De Billinghurſt, eſq. a daughter.

29. In Harley-ſtr the wife of Wm. Gore Langton, eſq. M. P. for the county of Somerſet, a ſon.

At Kelham-houſe, the wife of J. C. Girardot, a ſon.

At York, the wife of the Rev. John Preſton, of Flaſby, a daughter.

30. At Drum-houſe, near Edinburgh, Lady Mary Hay, a daughter.

The wife of John Antley, eſq. of Glouceſter-place, Portman-ſquare, a daughter.

Lately, At Acton Reynold Hall, co. Salop, the wife of Andrew Corbet, eſq. a daugh.

Mrs. King, the lady of the American Miniſter, a ſon.

In Manchester-ſquare, the lady of Sir Henry Lambert, bart. a ſon.

At

At Market Weighton, the wife of Cornelius Burton, eſq. a daughter.

The wife of George Harley Drummond, eſq. a ſon.

At Quorn, co. Leiceſter, the Counteſs of Sefton, a daughter.

The wife of Timothy Tyrrell, eſq. City-remembrancer, a daughter.

Feb. 1. In Stanhope-ſtreet, the wife of Bamber Gaſcoyne, eſq. of Childwall, a dau.

2. In Manchester-ſqu. the wife of Wm. Dawſon, eſq. a daughter.

3. The wife of T. Butler, eſq. of Hambledon, Hants, a ſon.

5. At Edinburgh, the wife of Charles Badham, eſq. of London, a daughter.

At Hampſtead, the wife of Tho. Neave, eſq. a ſon.

7. At Blackheath, the wife of the Rev. Profeſſor Lloyd, of Cambridge, a daughter.

The wife of John Delme, eſq. of Cam's-hall, Hants, a daughter.

8. At Roſe-caſtle, the lady of the Biſhop of Carliſle, a daugh. being her 13th child.

At Chigwell vicarage, in Eſſex, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Layton, a ſon.

14. In Weymouth-ſtr. the wife of Geo. Dorrien, eſq. a ſon.

15. At her father's houſe, the wife of A. C. Sober, eſq. a ſtill-born daughter.

17. The wife of John Blencowe, eſq. of Lynn, Norfolk, a daughter.

18. In Guildford-ſtreet, the wife of James Mackintoſh, eſq. a ſon.

At Buſhey-park, Mrs. Jordan, a ſon.

Marriages.

Jan. 29. 1802. At the Lord Juſtice Clerk's, Edinburgh, James Boyd, eſq. to Miſs Douglas, eldeſt daughter of the late Lieut.-gen. D. of the 5th dragoon-guards.

Feb. 1. James Morton, M. D. to Miſs Thorpe, both of Huntingdon.

2. Monſ. Pugin, of Edward-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, to Miſs Catharine Welby, dau. of Wm. W. eſq. of Iſlington.

3. Mr. Samuel Young, of North Audley-ſtr. to Miſs Biggs, of Drury-lane Theatre.

4. Edw. Warren, eſq. of Guildford-ſtr. ſon of the late Dr. W. to Miſs Louiſa Smith, daughter of Robert S. eſq. of Baſinghall-ſtreet.

5. Charles Ker, eſq. of Calder Bank, in Lanarkſhire, to Miſs Marion Sharp, daughter of Francis S. eſq. comptroller of the cuſtoms at Leith.

8. James Du Bois, eſq. of Alderman's-walk, Moorfields, to Miſs Amelia-Maria Stone, daugh. of Robert S. eſq. of Brixton-houſe, Surrey.

9. At Lewiſham, Kent, James Walker, eſq. to Miſs Apollonia Larkins.

10. Iſaac D'Iſraeli, eſq. of the Adelphi, to Miſs Baſevi, of Billiter-ſquare.

11. At Havant, Capt. Pritzler, of the 21ſt dragoons, and major of brigade to the forces, to Miſs Newland, daughter of Bingham N. eſq. of Rotherfield-park.

13. In Portland-place, Lord Sinclair, to Miſs Chiſholme, only dau. of James C. eſq.

14. Mr. Wm. Dempſter, of Tower-ſtr. to Miſs Eliz. Newby, of Earl-ſt. Black-friers.

15. By ſpecial licence, Cha. F. Egan, eſq. late of the royal artillery, to Miſs Anne Boteler, only daughter of John Palmer B. eſq. late of Paradiſe-houſe, Henley-upon-Tham.

16. Wm. Smith, eſq. of Barking, Eſſex, to Miſs Manley, eldeſt dau. of John M. eſq. of Bloomſbury-ſquare; alſo, Wm. Lowe, eſq. of the Inner Temple, to Miſs Eliza Manley, ſecond daughter of the ſaid John M. eſq.

17. At Faverſham, the Rev. Tho. Timms, curate of Walmer, co. Kent, to Mrs. Judith Simpſon, widow of the late Major S. and daughter of Rear-admiral Robert Keeler.

18. Richard Webb, eſq. of Pall Mall, to Miſs Harriet White, of Plaſher, Eſſex.

23. Rev. Charles Wapſhaw, of Saliſbury, to Miſs Dyneley, daughter of Robert D. eſq. of Bloomſbury-ſquare.

24. Harry Biſhopp, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Col. B. and grandſon of the late old Sir Cecil B. bart. to Miſs Badcock, of Baker-ſtr. Portman-ſquare, with a fortune of 50,000 l.

Deaths.

1801. *May* 11. At Belize, in the Bay of Honduras, Lieut. Wm. Gould, of the 5th Weſt India regiment, formerly of Glaſgow.

June... At Calcutta, Mr. John Wilſon, merchant there, late of Glaſgow.

Sept... On the iſland of St. Helena, Nathanael Kennedy, eſq. late ſtorekeeper at that ſettlement.

22. On the iſland of Dominica, the Rev. David Richie, a native of Perth. He had been appointed rector of Roſeau, on that iſland, and fell a victim to the climate ſoon after his landing to take poſſeſſion of his rectoriate.

28. At Fort Haldane, Jamaica, Lieut. Thomas Ponton, ſon of Mr. Alex. P. architect at Edinburgh.

Oct..... At Honduras, Major Viſcher, of the 6th Weſt India regiment.

31. At Montego bay, Jamaica, Dr. Robert Rocheford, and Mr. John Bull.

Nov.... At the ſame place, aged 103, Mr. John Demetres.

At Vere, Jamaica, Mrs. Suſannah Anderſon, wife of the Hon. Thomas A.

At Falmouth, Jamaica, Richard Birch, eſq. late of Kingſton.

At her father's pen in Liguanea, Miſs Elizabeth Burke Leigh, youngeſt daughter of Thomas L. eſq.

At St. Anne's, in Jamaica, William Merrifield, eſq.

At St. Jago de la Vega, Lieut. A. Matthews, of the 20th light dragoons.—Dr. Andrew Dawſon.

1. At Kingſton, Jamaica, Lieut. James Cunningham, of the royal navy.

4. At the ſame place, in his 21ſt year, Mr.

Mr. John Hamilton, eldeſt ſon of John H. eſq. lord provoſt of Glaſgow.

5. At Martha Brae, Lieut. Oſtman, of the 1ſt battalion 60th foot.

Dec. 6. Of the yellow fever, Thomas Mills, eſq. ſecretary to Rear admiral Montague, commander in chief on the Jamaica ſtation, and purſer of the Topaze frigate.

13. On the iſland of Martinique, Mrs. Mary Woodyear, wife of William W. eſq. comptroller of the cuſtoms at Fort Royal.

17. At Malta, John Elphinſtone, eſq. captain of the fleet under the command of Lord Keith, on the Mediterranean ſtation.

24. At Bourdeaux, aged 106, M. Dieudonné Gregoire, a ſurgeon-dentiſt, born at Mount Libanam.

28. At Zurich, in Switzerland, John Caſper Ziegler, a young artiſt, whoſe engravings, of claſſic ſcenery in particular, are well known in this country.

29. At the manſe of Forgue, the Rev. Wm. Dingwall, miniſter of Forgue.

1802. *Jan* 4. Aged 66, the Rev. Henry Gabell, rector of Stanlake, co. Oxford, formerly fellow of Magdalen college, in whoſe gift the living is, and who preſented him to it on the death of Matthew Horbery. He was alſo an active magiſtrate of the county till his death. His memory has a claim on the eſteem of poſterity, if the long practice of all that is virtuous in this life entitles a man "to be had in remembrance."

7. At Fellow-hills, Berwickſhire, the wife of Thomas Ancrum, eſq.

8. In Hereford-ſtreet, May-fair, aged 77, Robert Udney, eſq. a gentleman much diſtinguiſhed for his taſte in the fine arts, and ranked with our beſt judges of painting, for which beautiful art he had a ſound taſte, and poſſeſſed a very fine collection of pictures. He was a man of general information, great liberality, and a very hoſpitable diſpoſition; indeed, he was one of the old breed of true Engliſh gentlemen, which ſeems to be nearly exhauſted, and loſt amidſt the frivolous vanity and impertinence of the preſent race of our countrymen.

At Berkeley, of a conſumption, aged 19, Miſs Whitfield; and, on the following day, of the ſame complaint, aged 17, her ſiſter, Miſs S. Whitfield; the only children of Mrs. W. of that place.

At Glaſgow, Mrs. Helen M'Alliſter, dau. of the late Baillie M'A. of Ronnachan.

12 Aged 64, Mr. J. Chethero. of Lynn.

13. At Jerſey, the widow of Dr. Heriot.

At his houſe in the pariſh of Tidenham, co. Gloucester, in his 70th year, the Rev. William Seyes, M. A. upwards of 30 years vicar of that pariſh, and of Chepſtow, co. Monmouth, perpetual curate of St. Arvan, in Monmouthſhire, and in the commiſſion of the peace for both counties. He had converſed a few minutes before his death with a neighbour, who paid him a morning-viſit; after whoſe departure he retired to his room, where he was found ſpeechleſs. Medical aid was immediately called in, but too late to reſtore him.

Aged 73, Mr. Davies Cox, formerly a grocer in Red Lion ſtreet, Barbican; and, on the 22d, his remains were interred in the centre of the new Methodiſt meeting at the Chace-ſide, Enfield, of which he had been the endower and patron.

14. At Sellinge, co. Kent, in his 90th year, Wm. Dawkins, who had followed the buſineſs of a blackſmith in that pariſh, upwards of 70 years.

16 At Feverſham, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Phillips.

18. At Ambleſide, the relict of the Rev. Mr. Knipe.

19. At Kenſington, in his 74th year, John Rapalje, eſq. late of Long Iſland, in the ſtate of New York, America.

Miſs Pickerſgill, of Bolton-ſt. Piccadilly.

In Chiſwell-ſtreet, Finſbury-ſquare, Mr. William Ewſters.

At her houſe in St. James's-ſquare, Bath, Mrs. Frances Lowther, widow of George L. eſq. of Lowther-lodge, in Ireland. She was an heireſs, and daughter of Chambré Brabazon Ponſonby, eſq. of Aſh-grove, in the ſame kingdom, and grand-daughter of the Hon. Major-general Henry Ponſonby, who was killed at the battle of Fontenoy, May 11, 1745, and was brother to the firſt Earl of Beſborough. She is ſucceeded in her eſtates by her eldeſt ſon, Geo. L. eſq.

In Mortimer-ſtreet, aged 75, the Rev. Joſeph Robertſon; ſee p. 109.

William Mills, eſq. of Denton-houſe, near Wheatley, co. Oxford.

Rev. Mr. Holt, rector of Finmore, Oxon.

At Exeter, the Rev. Henry Harriſon, of Wearde, co. Cornwall, formerly a gentleman-commoner of Trinity college, Oxford.

At Coventry, Mrs. Mary Wright, of Hawkſbury, the widow, as well of the late Richard Parrott, eſq. of Hawkſbury, as of the late Chriſtopher Wright, eſq. and had been a reſident in the family-manſion at that place more than 40 years. Her property, as well what ſhe had by Mr. Parrott, as by Mr. Wright, ſhe, it is ſuppoſed, diſpoſed of in favour of her firſt huſband's nephew, Francis Parrott, eſq. leaving thereout a handſome legacy to her ſame huſband's worthy niece, Miſs Parrott.

At Paiſley, in Scotland, the ſpouſe of the Rev. Wm. Ferrier.

20 At Forfar, Mrs. Margaret Campbell, relict of John Ure, eſq. late ſheriff-clerk of Forfarſhire.

At Moffat, the Rev. David Donaldſon, late miniſter of Wamphray.

At Horncaſtle, aged 82, Mr. Wm. Swallow, many years ſupervifor of exciſe.

At North Elkington, near Louth, aged 82, Mr. Richard Smith, who, by 2 wives, was the father of 30 children.

Aged 63, the widow Organ, miſtreſs of the

the Boat, and the oldeſt public-houſe keeper at Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Barnes, Surrey, the wife of Mr. Joſeph Berger.

21. At the advanced age of 84, Johanna Sophia Kettnerin, a native of the capital of Eichſtadt. Diſguiſed in men's clothes, ſhe enliſted at the age of 20 in the Auſtrian ſervice, where ſhe ſerved three whole years as a common ſoldier, and two and a half as a corporal, in the foot regiment of Hagenbach. She behaved herſelf ſo became a valiant ſoldier in all the campaigns of that war, which Maria Thereſa, at the commencement of her reign, carried on againſt the Bavarians and French. She did her duty in the moſt ſoldier-like manner, on marches and on guard, at ſtormings, attacks, and battles, and won the univerſal admiration of her fellow-ſoldiers. A ſevere diſorder having attacked her was the means of diſcovering her ſex; and the matter was reported to the High Council of War. By an order of that Council ſhe was called to Vienna, and brought before the empreſs, who, upon examining into the affair, beſtowed upon this female heroine a penſion of eight guilders a month. To her lateſt age ſhe preſerved that heroic look, ſtep, and geſture, which ſhe had acquired in her military capacity. She was able to ſhew ſeveral wounds on her head and arms. General Stoffel, who happened to be at Eichſtadt, at that time, on the recruiting ſervice, attended her body to the grave with his party, and ſaw the German Amazon honourably interred.

Suddenly, at Stockwith, near Gainſborough, aged 69, Mr. Daniel Tong.

At her houſe in Oxford-buildings, Mrs. Bampfylde, ſiſter of the late Copleſtone Warre B. eſq. of Heſtercombe, Somerſet.

At Lancaſter, the widow of the late Rev. Francis Lee.

John Murdoch Campbell, eſq. ſecond ſon of John C. ſen. eſq. merchant, of Glaſgow.

22. Lieut.-col. George Dicre, late of the Hampſhire ſencible cavalry.

In Queen Anne-ſtreet Weſt, John Willes, eſq. of Aſtorp-houſe, co. Northampton.

At his houſe in Queen-ſtreet, Cheapſide, Mr. Robert Henderſon, merchant.

Mrs. Griffin, proprietor of the Exchequer coffee-houſe, Weſtminſter-hall.

In Lant-ſtreet, Southwark, Duncan M'Andrew, eſq. late of the Cuſtom-houſe.

Aged 74, Major Brereton, of the Tything adjoining Worceſter, brother to W. B. eſq. of Bath.

At Ammerdown, co. Somerſet, to the unſpeakable loſs of her family, and moſt ſincerely and deſervedly lamented by her friends and acquaintance, Mrs. Jolliffe, wife of Thomas-Samuel J. eſq.

At Wortley, co. Lincoln, the Rev. T. Thwaites, B. D. rector of Seagrave, co. Leiceſter, and formerly fellow of Queen's college, Cambridge.

At Greenock, John Wright, eſq. collector of exciſe.

23. At Bedgbury, near Goodhurſt in Kent, in his 69th year, John Cartier, eſq. late governor of Bengal. He went to Bengal, as a writer in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company, in 1749-50; and, ſoon after his arrival, was appointed an aſſiſtant to the factory of Dacca; where he reſided until the expulſion of the Engliſh from Calcutta, and the reſt of their factories, by the Nabob, Surajah Dowlah, in 1756, when he joined the reſt of his countrymen at Fulta; to which place they had retired from all quarters, and remained, until the arrival of Admiral Watſon and Colonel Clive from Madras, to revenge the unprovoked aggreſſion of the Nabob, and to reinſtate the Company in their factories. At that period of diſtreſs to the Britiſh intereſts in India, Mr. C. came forward as a volunteer with many of the civil ſervants of the Company, and the remaining European inhabitants of Calcutta. He was engaged, under Colonel Clive, at the battle of the Bungaloe, and at Hoogly alſo, which terminated in the defeat of the Nabob's army, and a temporary peace, by which the company recovered their former factories and poſſeſſions. During the interval between this period and 1767, Mr. C. ſucceſſively and worthily filled the different civil appointments at Dacca, of which he became chief in 1761. With the exception of one viſit to Calcutta, in 1763, whither he was ſummoned to attend a general council, his reſidence at Dacca was uninterrupted. In 1767, he became ſecond in the council of Calcutta; and in the beginning of 1770, on the departure of Mr. Vereliſt, took charge of the Bengal government by the previous appointment of the Court of Directors. In that high office he was ſucceeded by Mr. Haſtings, in April, 1772, and returned to England in January following. The eulogium of the late Mr. Burke on Mr. Cartier's conduct, during his ſuperintendance at Bengal, was not the reſult of perſonal acquaintance, for never was there any connexion between them; nor from an invidious contraſt between him and Mr. Haſtings; but proceeded from a ſenſe of his real merits. In this teſtimony, all the contemporaries of Mr. C. cordially concurred; for no inſtance can be produced of any deviation from the ſtricteſt integrity. In the autumn of 1774, he married his ſecond wife, Stephena, daughter of Stephen Law, eſq. of Broxbourn, Herts, formerly governor of Bombay, and ſiſter of Dr. L. archdeacon of Rocheſter. Near the end of the ſame year, he ſettled at Bedgbury, which eſtate he purchaſed in 1784, where he conſtantly reſided until his death, extending his liberality to many indigent neighbours, and rendering this liberality more impreſſive

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by the ſuavity of his manners, and the condeſcenſion of his behaviour. With opportunities of accumulating immenſe wealth, he retired from his high office with a fortune moderate in compariſon to many of thoſe acquired by perſons in inferior ſtations; though equal to his deſires, which were ever regulated by virtue and prudence. With great chearfulneſs of diſpoſition, and a quick reliſh of life, he was a moſt devout Chriſtian and a ſincere believer. His abilities were far ſuperior to what falls to the ordinary lot of man; and to a highly cultivated mind was added the ſoundeſt judgement. During the courſe of a long life, in which he was often ſubjected to arduous trials, a ſtain never attached to his character; and, as he had a conſcience void of offence both towards God and man, ſo has he in India, as in England, left a character beloved and reſpected; and, whereſoever his name was known, his memory will be cheriſhed and revered. His loſs will be long and ſincerely lamented by the many diſtreſſed perſons who ſhared his ample bounty; by his numerous friends, who were the daily witneſſes of the purity of his mind, and his extenſive benevolence; and, more eſpecially, by the worthy partner of one of the worthieſt of men; who, as being the neareſt and deareſt to him, can only derive that conſolation which ariſes from a ſenſe of a long courſe of exemplary duty, and the pureſt affection. The death, therefore, of ſuch a man muſt have been more deeply lamented, if the three years preceding his diſſolution had not been embittered by a painful illneſs, in conſequence of a paralytic ſtroke. His remains were interred, in a private manner, in the church-yard of Goudhurſt, adjoining to the grave of Stephen Law, eſq. the juſtly-revered father of his affectionate and afflicted widow.

At the Grove, Pinner, Middleſex, aged 80, Wm. Miles, eſq. formerly a colonel in the 2d regiment of guards.

At Knowle, aged 85, the Rev. Thomas Dudley, vicar of Bidbrook, and near fifty years maſter of Lady Leviſon's hoſpital at Temple-Balſall, co. Warwick.

In her 86th year, Mrs. Morgan, mother of Mr. John M. of Glaſbury, co. Brecon.

After a painful and lingering illneſs, Thomas Bland, eſq. ſurgeon, and one of the aldermen of Newark.

At the manſe of Dalry, in the 65th year of his age, and 42d of his miniſtry, the Rev. John Fullerton.

At Drumgeſlavie, near Pitmain, in his 77th year, Bailie Donald M'Pherſon. He was an enſign under the late Pretender, and was preſent at the battles of Preſton, Penrith, and Falkirk. He afterwards eſcorted this prince through Arifaig, and ſaw him on the borders of Sky. He officiated as Baron Bailie firſt in Lochaber, and afterwards in Badenoch, ſince 1768. He was alſo one of the juſtices of peace for the county of Invernes; and, at an advanced period of life, was appointed by his Majeſty an enſign in the Balville volunteers.

24. The wife of Richard Robinſon, eſq. of New Bond-ſtreet.

At Albury, co. Oxford, in his 84th year, the Rev. Chriſtopher Robinſon, rector of that place, and of Witham, Berks, upwards of 40 years. He was of Magdalen college, where he proceeded M. A. 1742, B. D. 1754, D. D. 1759, and became fellow of that college. Both livings are in the gift of the Earl of Abingdon.

At Baſildon, Berks, of which place he was vicar, and rector of Yattenden, in the ſame county, 1758, the Rev. Geo. Bellas, of Queen's college, Oxford; M. A. 1756, B. and D. D. 1767. By his firſt wife he had a daughter, married to Capt. Chriſtie, of the corps of engineers at Bombay, and deceaſed; and two ſons, John-Henry, colonel in the Mahratta ſervice, killed in the aſſault of a fort near Lahore; and ....., ſentenced to 15 years tranſportation to Botany-bay, by a new and very commendable law in the Eaſt India Company's territory, for killing Mr. Forbes in a duel. The Doctor married to his ſecond wife a lady of Kendal.

At Poole, Dorſet, B. Liſter, eſq. formerly repreſentative of that borough.

At Halſbury-houſe, Herts, aged 99, Mrs. Walker, mother of Wm. W. eſq.

In her 79th year, in conſequence of a fright occaſioned by her cloaths accidentally taking fire about a fortnight before, Lady Jane Courtenay, aunt to the Marq. of Bute.

At her houſe in Great George-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Lady Lucy Meyrick, widow of Pierce M. eſq. of Bodorgan, and daugh. of the late Earl of Londonderry.

Mr. Francis Armſtrong, merchant, of Edinburgh.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart, widow of Capt. James Leſlie, of the 15th foot.

At Paris, aged 64, Madame Allard, the mother of young Veſtris, formerly a celebrated dancer at the Opera-houſe there.

25. At the houſe of his nephew, in Jervis-ſtreet, Dublin, the Rev. Dr. Lentaigne, ci-devant curé of St. Sanveur, Caen, Normandy; a man of the moſt exemplary piety, virtue, and goodneſs; the whole tenor of whoſe life was a proof how near to perfection human nature may approximate. Of this truly excellent departed character, it may be ſaid, he was "Humani generis decus." While juſtice renders this tribute to the dead, the ſame principle energetically urges to publicity the merit of the living. Never did the relative connexion of Nepotiſm evince itſelf in more amiable delineations of the feelings of the heart, than in Dr. Benjamin Lentaigne, M. D. who, with affection ſurpaſſing filial, rendered

dered an aſylum to an uncle expatriated for conſcience ſake, and hid the ſorrows and infirmities of the "yellow leaf" be forgotten in the ſolace of his, and his lady's attentions and tender aſſiduities.

At Watford, Herts, William Clutterbuck, eſq. of Buſhey.

At Blackheath, Samuel Stocker, eſq. formerly a brewer at Limehouſe.

The wife of William Turner, eſq. of Loughton, Eſſex.

In Preſcot-ſtreet, Goodman's-fields, aged 78, Mr. Thomas Smith.

In Norton-ſtreet, aged 71, Mrs. Dover.

Aged 76, Mr. Fletcher, near 40 years clerk of the Holy Trinity church, Hull.

At the houſe of the Rev. Richard Williams, at Oakham, Rutland, aged 25, Miſs Catharine Barton, daughter of the late Rev. Baptiſt Noel B. rector of Cottesmore.

26. In Bond-ſtreet, the Rev. Mr. Green, late of Reading.

On Dulwich-hill, near Camberwell, Surrey, in her 18th year, Miſs Gordon, daugh. of Peter G. eſq. of Abergeldie, Scotland.

At Brighthelmſtone, the wife of Michael White, eſq. of the iſland of St. Vincent.

Aged 49, Matthew Nicks, gent. of Market Overton, Rutland, a Captain of the Volunteer Infantry.

In his 73d year, Mr. Buchanan, merchant, of Lynn.

27. At Tottenham, aged near 80, the wife of Mr. Maſters, formerly a pawnbroker, of Holborn.

The infant ſon of Lord G. H. Cavendiſh.

The Rev. Arnold Jenkins, B. D. rector of Tredington, Worceſterſhire, a living in the gift of the Principal and Fellows of Jeſus College, Oxford, who preſented him to it 1792.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hunter, wife of Dr. John H. of Charles-ſtreet, St. James's-ſquare, and eldeſt daughter of Mr. Rob. Le Grand, of Rochester. Her mother's death was announced in our Obituary of laſt year.

At Chalk Farm, near Farnborough, of a ſcarlet fever and ſore throat, the youngeſt daughter of Gen. Floyd; and, Feb. 1, Mrs. F. the child's mother, of the ſame complaint. She expreſſed a wiſh to have the diſorder, and not ſurvive the object of her care. Its fate was humanely concealed, and her affections were again engaged in nurſing her ſon, a fine boy of eight years old, ill of the ſame fever. Two lovely daughters were ſent to the houſe of a friend and relation, ſeemingly in perfect health, but one of them was brought home on Jan. 26 very ill; this circumſtance alſo was concealed from the fond mother. Some of the ſervants were ill, and the General himſelf, whoſe attendance has been unremitted day and night, has not entirely eſcaped; but are now happily recovered, and the fever totally ſubſided.

In his 74th year, the Rev. Tho. Hurſt, rector of All Saints, Stamford, co. Lincoln, and vicar of Whiſſendine, in Rutland. The former valuable living, to which he was preſented in 1785, is in the gift of the Marquis of Exeter; and the Earl of Harborough is patron of the vicarage of Whiſſendine, to which he was inducted in 1778.

The infant ſon of William Murray, eſq. of Duke-ſtreet, Manchester-ſquare.

Sir Henry W. Sheridan, bart. of Elford Houſe, Kent. By his death 4000l. per annum reverts to Lady Sheridan.

At Fulbeck, co. Lincoln, Miſs Elizabeth Fane, ſecond daughter of the Hon. Hen. F.

28. At his houſe in Ely Street, Dublin, the Right Honourable John Fitzgibbon, Earl of Clare, Viſcount Fitzgibbon, Baron Fitzgibbon of Lower Connello, in Ireland, Lord Fitzgibbon of Sidbury in England, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, one of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Counſellors, a Lord of Trade and Plantations, Vice Chancellor of the univerſity of Dublin, LL.D. His Lordſhip was born 1749, and married, 1787, Miſs Whaley, daughter of the late Richard Chapel Whaley, eſq. of Whaley abbey, Knight of the Shire for Wicklow, and has left iſſue two ſons and a daughter, viz. John Lord Fitzgibbon, now Earl of Clare, born 1792, Richard, Lady Iſabella. He was educated at the univerſity of Dublin, and afterwards entered upon the ſtudy of the law, of which profeſſion he became the great ornament in his native country. In 1784, he was appointed Attorney General on the elevation of Mr. Scott to the bench, and, on the deceaſe of Lord Chancellor Lifford, 1789, his Lordſhip received the ſeals, and was raiſed to the dignity of the peerage by the title of Baron Fitzgibbon of Lower Connello. To theſe dignities were added the Earldom of Clare, 1795, and the Engliſh Barony of Fitzgibbon of Sidbury, co. Devon. 1799. In the elevated ſituation of Chancellor, he uniformly acted with a manly deciſion and ability, that extorted applauſe even from his political adverſaries; he baniſhed chicanery and unneceſſary delay from his court, and was, on every emergency, the firm and undaunted ſupporter of the conſtitution of the Britiſh realms. His Lordſhip had been for ſome time in a declining ſtate of health, but, latterly, his diſeaſe aſſumed ſo alarming an aſpect, that his phyſicians thought proper to recommend a more genial climate; and, in conformity with this recommendation, he had arrived in Dublin from his country ſeat at Mountſhannon, deſigning to proceed immediately to Bath, or, if his ſtrength permitted, to the South of France. The immediate cauſe of his death was the loſs of a great quantity of blood while at Mountſhannon, which was followed by ſuch extreme weakneſs, that,

that, upon his arrival at Dublin on the 25th, there was reaſon to fear he could not ſurvive the enſuing day; on Wedneſday, theſe alarming appearances increaſed ſo much, that, upon a conſultation of phyſicians, he was given over. Even on being made acquainted with this melancholy truth, the firmneſs of his lordſhip's mind did not forſake him. To prevent any impediment to the public buſineſs, he directed the new law officers to be called, and from his bed adminiſtered to them the neceſſary oaths. Soon after, his lordſhip fell into a lethargic ſlumber, and continued motionleſs until Thurſday, when he ceaſed to breathe. On the 31ſt, his remains were interred in St. Peter's church, Dublin; the gentlemen of the law to the number of 600, and 74 of the nobility and gentry, making up the proceſſion. The pall was borne by the Marquis of Ely, the Earl of Shannon, and the Lords Kilwarden and Tyrawley. He is ſucceeded by his ſon John Lord Fitzgibbon in the family eſtates; to his ſecond ſon, the Honourable Richard Fitzgibbon, and his only daughter, Lady Iſabella, he has bequeathed 20,000l. ſterling each, and 1200l. a year to his counteſs, to whom he has confided the education of his children during their minority.

At Clapham, Surrey, in her 80th year, the widow of John Wilſon, eſq.

In Oxford-ſtreet, aged 74, Mr. Charles Hindley, late of Mancheſter.

Of the ſmall-pox, aged 77, Mrs. Reynolds, of Woodthorpe.

Advanced in years, Mrs. Fieldſend, a widow lady, of Waddington, near Stamford.

20. At Enfield, of a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Norſton, wife of Mr. M. formerly ſchoolmaſter there, and ſiſter of Dr. Sherwin.

In Red Lion-ſquare, aged 62, George Wallis, M. D. a native of York, and originally ſettled in conſiderable repute there, but compelled to leave it from the following circumſtance. He was much attached to theatrical amuſements; and, being a man of wit, wrote a dramatic piece*, which was played in the York theatre. In this were contained ſketches of ſatire highly poignant, but either ſo directly levelled at certain perſons of that city, or taken by them to themſelves, that he loſt all profeſſional practice, and was conſequently forced to quit the place. He commenced lecturer on the theory and practice of Phyſic in the metropolis; and publiſhed, 1778, an "Eſſay on the evil Conſequences attending injudicious Bleeding in Pregnancy;" and, ſince that, "Noſologia methodica Oculorum," ſelected from the Latin of Francis Boiſſier de Sauvages; an oration delivered 1790, before the Medical Society; a third edition, with conſiderable additions, of Dr. Motherby's "Medical Dictionary," with conſiderable additions of Dr. M.'s; "The Art of preventing Diſeaſes and reſtoring Health," 8vo, of which a ſecond edition was publiſhed 1796; and a complete edition of Dr. Sydenham's works, 2 vols. 1788, 8vo.—Three days after him, viz. on Monday, Feb. 1, died his elder brother, Thomas Wallis, druggiſt at York, aged 68.

John Fleming, eſq. of Stoneham, Hants. He had taken a houſe in London, and was preparing to go to Bath. While chatting with his wife on a ſopha, he died inſtantly, probably by the burſting of a blood-veſſel in an apoplexy. He was grandſon of Browne Willis, eſq. of Whaddon-hall, by his ſon Thomas, who died in his father's life-time, 1756, having married a daughter of Mr. Fleming, of Stoneham. Mr. F. was born 1743, and married Elizabeth daugh. of Valentine Knightley, of Fawſley, co. Northampton, eſq. but had no iſſue, and had repreſented Southampton in ſeveral parliaments.

Wm. Brown, journeyman to Mr. Clarke, paper-maker, of Tealby, was caught by the wheel of the mill, and bruiſed in ſo ſhocking a manner as to cauſe his death in a few hours.

Suddenly, aged 81, James Hinde, eſq. an alderman of Doncaſter.

In Hertfordſhire, Mrs. Martin Leake, widow of Stephen Martin L. eſq. Garter king of arms.

At Fulham, Capt. Henry Collins, of the royal navy.

Thomas Walker, eſq. accomptant-general of the Court of Chancery.

Mr. John Plaſkett, of Garlick-hill, Upper Thames-ſtreet.

After a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Mary-Anne De Michele, wife of Leopold De M. eſq. of the Hay-market.

30. At his houſe in Soho-ſquare, in his 42d year, univerſally eſteemed, and greatly regretted, by all who knew him, John White, eſq. youngeſt ſon of the late, and brother of the preſent, George White, of Newington Houſe, Oxford, eſq.

Mrs. Iliffe, wife of Mr. Deputy I. of Lambeth-hill, London.

At his houſe in Stafford-place, Pimlico, J. Brenton, eſq. rear-admiral of the navy.

Mrs. Varley, of the York hotel, Bridge-ſtreet, Blackfriers.

Miſs Suſannah Twaddell, of Upper Norton-ſtreet, Portland-place.

Miſs Mary Grimes, ſecond daughter of Abr. G. eſq. of Caton-houſe, co. Warwick.

Aged 79, Ann Herring, of Stamford.

In his 81ſt year, the Rev. Samuel Cooper, B. A. rector of Weſt Raiſen, in Lincolnſhire, and curate of the donative of Upwood and Ramſey, in Huntingdonſhire.

In the prime of life, Mr. Rich. Swann, ſurgeon, of Hull, who had been married little more than a fortnight.

At Heckington Fen-ſide, Mrs. Gibſon, advanced in years.

John

* "The Mercantile Lovers, a dramatic Satire," 8vo, York, 1775.

John Bellamy, of Claypole, (who for ſeveral years had worked in the gardens of R. Heron, eſq. of Stubton.) Having retired from his labour this evening, he ſat down to ſupper at the Five Bells, in the former place, was ſeized with a fit, and, being taken to the door, expired immediately, without a ſigh or a groan, in his 52d year.

In her 112th year, Mrs. Golden, of Hilton, in Cleveland. She had the uſe of her faculties till the day of her death; and could card faſter than any woman could ſpin.

At Edinburgh, George Maclaurin, eſq. W. S. ſecond ſon of the late Ld. Dreghorn.

At Glaſgow, James Jamieſon, eſq. comptroller of the cuſtoms.

At Hamburgh, in his 48th year, Godfrey-Samuel Stæhlig, M. D.

31. The wife of Charles Cooper, eſq. of Oby, Norfolk, barriſter at law.

At Towerhead, near Banwell, Somerſet, aged 83, W. Blackbarrow, eſq.

At Grimſthorp, aged 65, Mr. T. Dunmore, many years houſe-ſteward and butler to the Duke of Ancaſter.

At Iſlington, Captain John Winterſgill Piercy, of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

Mrs. Cooke, wife of Mr. C. chemiſt, Southampton-ſtreet, Strand.

At Stonehaven, James Abercromby, eſq. of Belfield.

Lately, at Naples, aged 91, Cardinal Capece Zurlo, archbiſhop of that city.

On his paſſage from Jamaica, on-board the Ambuſcade frigate, aged 19, of a decline, the conſequence of a violent attack of the yellow fever, Mr. Philip Payne, midſhipman of his Majeſty's ſhip the Syren, and only ſon of John Payne, eſq. of Stebbington, in Hampſhire.

At Cadhay, co. Devon. Thomas, Lord Graves, Baron of Graveſand, Admiral of the White. He married, 1771, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heireſs of William Peere Williams, eſq. of Cadhay, in Devonſhire, by whom his lordſhip has left iſſue Thomas North Graves, now Lord Graves; Peere Williams; Elizabeth Anne; Ann Elizabeth; Margaret Anne. His Lordſhip was elevated to the peerage, 1794, for the gallant ſervices rendered to his country in the glorious battle of the 1ſt of June, that year, in which he received a wound in his ſhoulder. His Majeſty was pleaſed, at the ſame time, to confer on him a penſion of 1000l. a year, in recompenſe of his long ſervices, and for the ſupport of his peerage.

Feb .. At Bridgewater, Mrs. Howel, wife of the Rev. John H. Diſſenting-miniſter, of that place, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Davis, maſter of an academy at Carmarthen, and ſiſter of the Rev. Mr. D. Diſſenting-miniſter, of Billericay, Eſſex.

At Wingham, Kent, of a fever, aged 15, Miſs Mary Matſon, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Charles M.

In South-ſtreet, Enfield, bedridden and blind, Mrs. Anne Pakeman. Had ſhe lived to the 27th inſt. ſhe would have been 100 years of age. She was aunt to the late Mr. Johnſon, of Edmonton; and had three ſiſters, one of whom lived to be 85.

1. At his houſe in Pall Mall, aged 87, Paul Vaillant, eſq. father of the Company of Stationers; of which he had been a liveryman 64 years.

At Hammerſmith, Harry Houſe, eſq. late of Pall Mall.

At Cutlers' Hall, Thomas King, eſq.

In Bloomſbury-ſquare, Mrs. Paul, wife of Nathaniel P. eſq.

2. At Bath, Armar, Earl of Belmore, Viſcount Corry, Viſcount and Baron Belmore, of Caſtle Coole. His lordſhip married firſt, 1772, the Lady Margaret Butler, eldeſt daughter of Somerſet Butler, Earl of Carrick, and has left iſſue by her, who deceaſed 1777, an only ſon, Somerſet Lowry, Lord Corry, Knight of the Shire for Tyrone, born 1774, now Earl of Belmore. He married ſecondly, 1780, the Lady Henrietta Hobart, eldeſt daughter of John, ſecond Earl of Buckinghamſhire, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and had iſſue an only daughter, Marianne Juliana Louiſa; he obtained a divorce in 1792, and her ladyſhip re-married to the Earl of Ancram, ſon of the Marquis of Lothian. His lordſhip built a ſuperb palace at Caſtle Coole, in Ireland, near the original family ſeat; the mere ſhell of the building coſt eighty thouſand pounds. The colonnade of the front is of a ſpecies of architecture which has been cenſured as too magnificent for a country houſe. The inſide is full of curious marble pieces, and the walls of many rooms are crowded with ſtucco-work, made, at a conſiderable expence, by workmen from Italy. His lordſhip's remains were ſent to Ireland for interment in the family vault at Caledon.

At his houſe in Brook ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, the Right Hon. Welbore Ellis, LL D. F. R. S. Baron Mendip in Somerſetſhire, and a truſtee of the Britiſh Muſeum. His lordſhip was a younger ſon of the Right Rev. Dr. Ellis, who was Biſhop of Meath, in Ireland, at the ſame time that his brother, an uncle of the deceaſed lord, who had embraced the Roman Catholic religion, and followed the fortunes of the Pretender, enjoyed an eccleſiaſtical dignity of ſimilar rank in Italy. Mr. Ellis was educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, and was admitted a King's ſcholar on the foundation of that antient ſeminary, in the year 1728, being then 14 years of age; from whence he was elected, in 1732, to a ſtudentſhip at Chriſt Church, Oxford. He reſided at the Univerſity for ſome years after his matriculation, and proceeded regularly to his degrees of Bachelor and Maſter of Arts. In a ſhort time after quitting the Univerſity, he came into parliament,

ment, and in the year 1749, he was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty under Mr. Pelham's adminiſtration, ſucceeding to that ſituation in the room of Mr. George Grenville, the father of the preſent Marquis of Buckingham, who was promoted to a ſeat at the Treaſury Board. Mr. Ellis continued in this office after Mr. Pelham's death, in 1754, when the Duke of Newcaſtle ſucceeded to the firſt ſtation in the miniſtry, until December 1755, when he reſigned his ſeat at the Admiralty, and became a Vice-Treaſurer of Ireland. He enjoyed this ſituation, notwithſtanding the unſettled ſtate of parties during the intermediate time, until December 1762, and, in 1763, was appointed Secretary at War, on Mr. George Grenville's becoming Firſt Lord of the Treaſury. On the diſſolution of Mr. Grenville's miniſtry, in 1765, when the Marquis of Rockingham ſucceeded to the helm of government, Mr. Ellis reſigned the office of Secretary at War, and reſumed his former appointment as Vice-Treaſurer of Ireland, in which he continued until October in the following year, when his reſignation made room for the preſent Colonel Barré. In the Auguſt preceding, the Duke of Grafton had ſuperſeded Lord Rockingham in the premierſhip, and, during this adminiſtration, Mr. Ellis held no office; but he continued, nevertheleſs, to give a warm and active ſupport to government, as appears from the Letters of Junius, in which, on ſeveral occaſions, Mr. Ellis's name is treated with conſiderable diſreſpect; but the day of political prejudice, as to thoſe tranſactions, is now paſt, and the virulent abuſe of that political writer no longer fixes a ſtigma or reproach. On the acceſſion of Lord North to the firſt ſeat at the Treaſury Board, in 1770, Mr. Ellis was again appointed a Vice-Treaſurer of Ireland, which ſituation he filled until 1797, when he was made Treaſurer of the Navy. At the cloſe of Lord North's miniſtry, in February 1782, when a change was univerſally foreſeen, and many of the members of adminiſtration had quitted their ſtations, either from apprehenſion, or the hope of making their court to the triumphant party, Mr. Ellis, at the expreſs deſire of a Great Perſonage, was prevailed on to accept the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies. His ſtay in this office was of very ſhort date, Lord Rockingham and the oppoſition ſucceeding Lord North and his friends in the following month. This was the laſt political ſituation which Mr. Ellis filled. On the coalition between Lord North and Mr. Fox, he was one of the few old friends of his lordſhip that adhered to him; and though he ſucceeded to no place in the miniſtry which followed that arrangement, their meaſures met with his full ſupport and concurrence. When Mr. Pitt came into power, in December 1783, Mr. Ellis followed the fortune of his friends; and at this period, after an active political life of 44 years, he ſaw himſelf, for the firſt time, in oppoſition. He continued ſteadily to ſupport the meaſures of this party, until the ſchiſm which took place in 1793, on the ſubject of the French revolution and the late war, when Mr. Ellis, whoſe principles and diſpoſition equally led him to diſapprove of the conduct of the French rulers, joined with the Duke of Portland and Mr. Burke in giving countenance to the ſyſtem of adminiſtration. He was, however, now too far advanced in years to take an active part in the politics of the day; and, on the introduction of the Duke of Portland into the cabinet, he was, with many others of his Grace's friends, created a peer of the realm. From this time this veteran ſtateſman led a life of learned eaſe and dignified retirement, contenting himſelf with the ſociety of his private friends, and reaping the fruits of a good education and well-ſpent life. His lordſhip was, through life, of an active and diligent turn of mind, a correct and accurate, though not an eloquent ſpeaker in parliament; and notwithſtanding his connection with ſo many adminiſtrations, and his long familiarity of office, of ſpotleſs and irreproachable integrity. It was his principle in general to ſupport the meaſures of government; but his political opinions were ever conſiſtent, and his political attachments were firm and unſhaken. We may ſearch in vain, through his long life, for any dereliction of principle, or any abandonment of connection. His lordſhip was one of the moſt complete claſſical ſcholars of the age, and on every ſubject one of the beſt informed men; and the library which he has left behind, is perhaps the moſt numerous and valuable private collection in the kingdom. In private life his virtues were not to be exceeded. He was of a domeſtic diſpoſition, a moſt affectionate huſband and a fatherly friend to every branch of his family. His lordſhip died in the 89th year of his age. He was created a peer of Great Britain in 1794, with remainder, in caſe of failure of male iſſue, to the Viſcount Cliſden and his brothers, and, in failure of iſſue from them, to Charles Lord Somerton, Archbiſhop of Dublin. Leaving no iſſue, he is accordingly ſucceeded in the barony of Mendip by Henry Viſcount Cliſden, in Ireland, M. P. for Heyteſbury, the grandſon of his only ſiſter Anne Ellis, who married 1791 Caroline Spencer, eldeſt daughter of George Duke of Marlborough. On Sunday the 7th, his Lordſhip's remains were carried in great funeral pomp from his houſe to Weſtminſter Abbey, where they were interred between thoſe of Earls Chatham and Mansfield. The proceſſion was ſuperb,

perb, conſiſting of the hearſe, followed by 11 mourning-coaches, each with ſix horſes, and 22 out-riders, and other carriages to the number of 22; among which were, Lord Clifden's, now Lord Mendip, Welbore Agar's, eſq. the Duke of Portland's, the Biſhops of Landaff's and London's, Sir G. Baker's, Mr. Dickinſon's, Mr. Sloan's, and Mr. Ryder's, &c. His lordſhip's firſt wife was the daughter of Sir W. Stanhope; his preſent was Miſs Stanley. The preſent lord ſucceeds to the title, but not to his town-houſe or the major part of his eſtate till after the death of Lady Mendip. He has left annuities to all his ſervants, from 50 to 20l. a year, according to the length of time they had lived with him. The late Lord Mendip is well known to the curious as the purchaſer of Mr. Pope's villa at Twickenham, in right of his firſt wife, daughter of Sir Wm. Stanhope, who purchaſed it on the death of Pope 1744, added two wings, and, by a ſubterraneous way, annexed an addition to the garden, and was particularly attentive to preſerve every memorial of the Poet, whoſe willow, planted by his own hand, periſhed laſt year. (See vol. LXXI. pp. 624, 688.)

3. Aged 60, the Rev. George Watſon Hand, M. A. of Chriſt Church, Oxf. 1774, archdeacon of Dorſet, 1780, rector of St. George, Botolph-lane, 1779, in the gift of the Crown, vicar of St. Giles, Cripplegate, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul, and prebendary of the cathedrals of St. Paul and Saliſbury. He was ſon of the late Bp. Newton's ſecond wife, and married, 1777, the daughter of Mr. Joſeph Dickinſon, who died July 5, 1784, in the rectory houſe at Enfield, in the bloom of life, leaving one child. To her memory he erected a beautiful little monument near Mr. Nightingale's tomb in Weſtminſter abbey; and, ſome time after, he took a ſecond wife. The duty of the archdeaconry was done by Mr. Hall, rector of Child Ockford.

At Bath, the Rev. Richard Hele, M. A. fellow of Trinity college, Oxford, rector of Rotherfield Grey, co Oxford, in the gift of that Society, on the death of Wm. Townſend, 1785.

4. At Walthamſtow, of a dropſical complaint, in his 77th year, Iſaac Solly, eſq. merchant, of Jefferies-ſquare, St. Mary-Axe. He married one of the two daughters of Mr. Nathanael Neal (ſon of the Rev. Daniel N. author of the Hiſtory of the Puritans), formerly ſecretary to the Million Bank, and has left ſix ſons and ſix daughters, of whom three of the former and two of the latter are married; the eldeſt ſon to one of the two daughters of Mr. John Harriſon, partner and ſucceſſor to Mr. Neal; one of the daughters to the late Mr. Meyer, and another to Dr. Liſter. By the ſtricteſt integrity in all his tranſactions, and a conduct uniformly conſiſtent, Mr. S. maintained the honourable character of a Britiſh merchant, reſpected by all who knew him, as an uſeful member of the community, a generous benefactor, and a faithful friend. Averſe to all parade and oſtentation, he preſerved an unaffected ſimplicity of manners; never aſhamed to avow what he believed to be true, nor afraid to practiſe what he knew to be right. What he ſeemed to be, he was; and the conſciouſneſs of doing good was his only aim in doing it. A long reſidence abroad, and an acquaintance with the governments of foreign countries, had taught him to eſtimate and value the liberty he enjoyed at home, to which he was warmly attached; but under the influence of no faction, party, or intereſt. He was religious without bigotry, being as liberal and candid to the ſentiments of others, as he was conſcientious in profeſſing his own. In all the relations of domeſtic life he was attentive, indulgent, and affectionate; and, in addition to all the claims he had to the grateful remembrance of a numerous family, he has bequeathed to them the legacy of a good name, which enhances the value of every thing he has left behide.

6. Aged 63, Mr. Wm. Sheldon, bookſeller, Caſtle-ſtreet, Leiceſter-ſquare.

8. In Devon's lane, Bromley, Middleſex, aged 63, in conſequence of a paralytic ſeizure, which entirely deprived him of the uſe of one ſide, Mr. Richard Bland. He was born in Yorkſhire, in the year 1739; and received a claſſical education at St. Paul's ſchool. At an early age he came to Bromley, as an aſſiſtant in Meſſrs. Sharp and Hewit's academy, kept at the Manor-houſe, adjoining the church. Here he reſided a ſhort time, when ſome diſagreement taking place, he left them, and commenced a ſmall ſchool oppoſite (ſince pulled down). Upon Mr. Hewit's death, Mr. Bland, on Mr. Sharp's invitation, went back to the manor-houſe. After Mr. S.'s reſignation, he commenced maſter. The ſchool was then, and for ſome ſucceeding years, in a flouriſhing ſtate. It is reported there were more than 100 ſcholars, many of whom had reached maturity. A great number of Weſt-Indians received their education in this ſeminary, as well as ſeveral reſpectable families from the Eaſt-Indies. In this antient and venerable manſion (which was built, by Sir John Jacobs, in the reign of Cha. I.) he reſided till about two years previous to his death. It is conjectured that the idea of being obliged to quit a houſe in which he reſided ſo many years, and of which he was fond to exceſs, preyed upon his ſpirits, and, in ſome meaſure, contributed to undermine his conſtitution. He was twice married; by his former wife he had three ſons and as many daughters, of whom Richard only is living; by his ſecond (who now ſurvives him), he had

four

four children, three of whom are living: Rebecca, the eldeſt, a fine girl of 11 years of age, had a miraculous eſcape from death a few years ſince:—leaning out of a window, 12 feet from the ground, ſhe fell, and ſtruck her head upon the pavement below; but received no material injury; ſhe experiences, however, a ſlight periodical head-ache. Various concurring circumſtances occaſioned this once-famous ſeminary to fall into diſrepute. In the latter years of his life, he ſubſiſted upon the ſcanty pittance which inſtructing about a dozen children (of both ſexes), and attending three or four gentlemen's families of his neighbourhood, afforded him. As a teacher, Mr. B. was highly eminent. He was deeply read in the Latin and Greek languages, an excellent penman, and an able mathematician. His temper through life was remarkably mild and equable, and incapable of being ruffled by ordinary accidents. In the reſpective ſtations of huſband and father, he was kind and indulgent; in his friendſhip, affectionate and ſincere; in company, cheerful and entertaining. With a *pint of ale* the "old gentleman" (as he was called) at all times thought himſelf *ſupremely* happy. He lived univerſally reſpected by the inhabitants of Bromley; and reſigned his ſoul into the hands of HIM who gave it, with a truly Chriſtian reſignation.

At Edmonton, advanced in years, Mr. Liſter, father of Mr. L. bookbinder.

At his houſe in Weſtminſter-road, Mr. Wm. Gates, late of Old Swan, London-br.

11. At Darlington, Durham, Mrs Mary Ogden (one of the people called Quakers), at the advanced age of 98. She was mother to Wm. Calvert, eſq. of Tottenham, who died in 1786, and grandmother to James Angle, eſq. of the Moated houſe, Green Lane, Tottenham, who ſurvives her.

14. At the deanry-houſe, in the city of York, aged 88, the Rev. John Fountayne, D.D. dean of York. He was born 1714; and was the ſecond ſon of John F. eſq. of Milton, co. York, by Elizabeth Carew, only daughter and ſurviving child of Francis C. eſq. of Beddington, Surrey, who died young, 1689. He was of Catharine hall, Cambridge; B.A. 1735, M.A. 1739, S.T.P. 1751; dean of York 1747; reſigned his prebend of Windſor 1748; and publiſhed a ſermon on the earthquake at Liſbon, 1755, and a faſt ſermon, 1756, from Iſaiah xxvi. 4, 5. He married, 1744, Miſs Bromley, with 12,000l. who died 1750 (XX. 423); and in 1754 he married Anne dau. of Charles Montague, eſq. and had an only ſon, Thomas-Charles, who died without iſſue 1780. Feb. 27, 1773, his eldeſt daughter was married to Mr. Tatten, jun. Feb. 5, 1781, his daughter Elizabeth was married to Richard Wilſon, eſq.—Sir Nicholas Hacket Carew, uncle of Anne, who died 17..., left his eſtates at Beddington to his daughter for her life; after her deceaſe, to the eldeſt ſon of the Dean, and his iſſue-male; in default of ſuch, to every other of the Dean's ſons in ſucceſſion. On failure of iſſue-male from the Dean, it was entailed upon the eldeſt ſon of Richard Gee, eſq. of Orpington, Kent, who now inherits it, and has taken the name and arms.

15. At Hornſey, William Lennox, eſq. firſt acting partner in the houſe of David Scott, jun. and Co. Broad-ſtreet Buildings. Immenſe commercial concerns preſſing on his ſpirits, it is ſuppoſed, occaſioned his premature death. He was a man of high intellect, and ſuperior endowment. He was deſcended from the antient family of the earls of Lennox, in Scotland.

At Stoke Newington, of the dropſy in his cheſt, aged 63, George Rigby, eſq. a Weſt-India merchant.

16. At Shrewſbury, Mrs. Markham, relict of the late Dr. M. rector of Whitechapel. She was an excellent woman, and had a moſt feeling heart. Amiable as Dr. M. was in an eminent degree, ſhe was worthy of him; they had kindred ſouls. She lived at Shrewſbury in an elegant though ſmall houſe, Creſcent Cottage. Her garden was of a pentagonal form, being formed upon a baſtion of the antient ramparts of the town. She was beloved of many, and reſpected by all who had the happineſs of her acquaintance. The writer of this little article knew her and her incomparable huſband moſt intimately. Many kindneſſes they ſhewed him while living; and he deſires to record his gratitude now they are dead. E. R.

Gazette Promotions.

St. James's, Jan. 13. WILLIAM Wickham, Geo. Roſe, and Charles Long, eſqrs. ſworn of the privy-council.

Queen's-houſe, Feb. 3. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cambridge, introduced into the privy-council, and took his place at the board on his Majeſty's left hand.

Whitehall, Feb. 13. Right Hon. Sir John Mitford, knt. created Baron Redeſdale, of Redeſdale, co. Northumberland; and appointed chancellor or keeper of the great ſeal of Ireland, *vice* John E. of Clare, dec.

BILL of MORTALITY, from Jan. 26, to Feb. 23, 1802.

Chriſtened.		Buried.		Between			
Males 817	1535	Males 970	1883	2 and 5	228	50 and 60	223
Females 718		Females 913		5 and 10	80	60 and 70	137
Whereof have died under two years old 518				10 and 20	53	70 and 80	94
				20 and 30	109	80 and 90	43
				30 and 40	164	90 and 100	13
				40 and 50	221		

Salt, 14s. per buſhel; 3d. per pound.
Peck Loaf 4s. 0d.; 3s. 10d.; 3s. 9d.; 3s. 7d.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	76	9	00	0	39	0	25	5	38	4
Surrey	78	0	38	0	39	0	25	2	38	0
Hertford	72	4	46	6	38	4	23	10	38	9
Bedford	75	9	53	4	42	6	25	1	33	6
Hunting.	73	0	00	0	36	6	17	8	32	0
Northam.	74	6	00	0	32	6	18	8	41	0
Rutland	78	6	00	0	42	0	20	6	42	0
Leiceſter	77	4	00	0	42	9	18	8	42	1
Notting.	81	0	50	0	48	8	22	0	45	0
Derby	82	4	00	0	49	0	22	4	49	2
Stafford	80	1	00	0	49	0	23	3	49	7
Salop	80	6	57	2	49	1	23	1	00	0
Hereford	71	0	54	4	43	3	22	8	42	
Worceſt.	79	3	48	8	45	8	28	11	43	2
Warwick	82	4	00	0	47	1	24	6	49	9
Wilts	65	2	00	0	35	4	24	4	53	8
Berks	72	11	00	0	35	2	25	2	40	5
Oxford	70	9	00	0	36	10	22	4	39	8
Bucks	77	0	00	0	38	10	24	9	41	8
Montgo.	72	9	00	0	54	5	16	7	00	0
Brecon	72	9	49	6	41	4	20	0	00	0
Radnor	95	7	00	0	43	9	23	1	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

75	0	47	2	41	3	21	10	40	10	

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d	s.	d.
Eſſex	79	11	38	6	36	8	24	0	34	4
Kent	70	10	00	0	36	4	20	8	34	0
Suſſex	71	4	00	0	37	10	24	8	36	0
Suffolk	78	3	40	0	37	11	21	1	31	3
Cambrid.	74	5	43	2	35	9	15	1	31	0
Norfolk	77	2	39	9	36	1	20	11	30	8
Lincoln	73	1	48	0	39	9	16	9	36	3
York	69	3	43	0	39	1	18	2	37	2
Durham	70	11	00	0	40	0	18	8	00	0
Northum.	67	8	48	0	33	10	19	2	00	0
Cumberl.	79	10	48	8	37	9	20	5	00	0
Weſtmo.	79	7	55	4	38	4	22	11	00	0
Lancaſt.	82	4	00	0	52	6	25	8	49	4
Cheſter	77	0	00	0	52	3	22	9	46	7
Flint	77	6	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	85	8	00	0	55	4	23	7	48	0
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	81	0	00	0	48	0	29	0	00	0
Merioneth	80	0	00	0	48	0	22	0	00	0
Cardigan	73	8	00	0	33	2	14	11	00	0
Pembroke	63	6	00	0	37	10	14	3	00	0
Carmart.	69	4	00	0	40	9	17	11	00	0
Glamorg.	72	0	00	0	40	0	20	6	00	0
Glouceſt.	73	2	00	0	43	5	25	3	44	0
Somerſet	71	10	00	0	38	11	21	8	42	0
Monm.	77	4	00	0	44	8	00	0	00	0
Devon	70	3	00	0	36	2	12	4	00	0
Cornwall	69	8	00	0	34	6	15	9	00	0
Dorſet	71	0	00	0	35	6	29	4	42	0
Hants	71	11	00	0	37	11	23	11	47	2

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
Diſtricts	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	77	11	47	2	42	1	22	6	35	4
2	77	3	42	1	37	4	19	7	31	2
3	77	2	39	9	36	1	20	11	30	8
4	77	1	45	0	38	5	17	5	35	8
5	69	3	48	0	34	10	18	11	40	10
6	79	9	50	4	37	11	21	3	40	10
7	80	7	47	2	51	10	24	10	47	11
8	81	9	57	2	50	9	24	9	48	0

Diſtricts	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans. s.	d.
9	68	10	47	2	38	0	16	7	40	10
10	73	9	47	2	42	0	24	1	43	0
11	69	11	47	2	36	5	17	6	40	10
12	71	6	47	2	36	9	27	0	45	5
13	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
14	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
15	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
16	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, Feb. 19.

Fine	55s. to 60s.	Middling	00s. to 00s.	Horſe Pollard	24s. od. to 0s.
Seconds	50s. to 55s.	Fine Pollard	20s. to 24s.	Bran	12s. 6d. to 00s.
Thirds	00s. to 00s.	Common ditto	17s. to 18s.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 42s. 10d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	4l. 8s. to	5l. 12s.	Suſſex Pockets	4l. 8s. to	5l. 12s.
Ditto Bags	3l. 15s. to	5l. 0s.	Ditto Bags	3l. 10s. to	4l. 10s.
Farnham Pockets	5l. 5s. to	7l. 10s.	Eſſex Bags	3l. 10s. to	4l. 10s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay 3l. 3s. od. to 5l. 8s. od. Aver. 4l. 5s. 6d.
Straw 1l. 4s. od. to 2l. 3s. od. Aver. 1l. 13s. 9d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Feb. 17, 1802, is 40s. 8d ¼ per cwt. excluſive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Feb. 22. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 8d. to 6s. od.	Pork	0s. od. to 0s. od.
Mutton	5s. 6d. to 6s. 8d.	Lamb	0s. od. to 0s. od.
Veal	6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.		

TALLOW, per ſtone of 8lb. 4s. 8d.

COALS. Newcaſtle 40s. 6d. to 0s. od. Sunderland, 40s. 6d. to 00s. od.

SOAP, Yellow, 72s.—Mottled, 80s.—Curd, 84s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN FEBRUARY, 1802.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct Bk Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct Consol	5 per Ct Navy.	5 per Ct 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	Funda. ExBill.	South S. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Om-nium.	Irish 5 per Ct	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	Irish Prizes.
28	189¼	68¼	67⅞	85½	98¼	99⅛	20	5⅝	213½	14	5	—	75	—	—	—	98½	67¾	16 12 0	87
29	189¼	68⅜	67¼	85½	98½	99¼	20	5¾	214	14	5	—	—	—	—	—	98½	67⅞	—	87
30																				87
31	Sunday																			
1	190¾	69⅛	68¼	85½	98⅜	99⅜	20	5¾	213	15	4	—	74¾	—	—	—	—	67⅞	16 12 0	87
2	190¼	69⅛	68¼	85½	98¼	99½	20	5½	213	15	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	67½	16 12 0	87
3	190¼	69⅛	68¼	86	98⅜	99⅜	20⅛	5½	213	10	—	—	74⅛	69⅜	—	—	98⅜	68⅛	16 12 0	87
4	190⅜	69¼	68¼	85⅞	98⅜	99⅜	20⅛	5½	213	10	—	—	74⅛	69⅜	—	—	98½	68⅛	16 12 0	87
5	190½	69½	69	86	99	100¼	20¼	5¼	213½	10	—	—	74⅛	69⅜	—	—	98½	68¼	16 12 0	87
6	191	69½	68⅞	86¼	99½	100½	20⅜	5¼	213	12	7	—	75¼	—	68¼	—	99⅛	68½	16 12 0	87
7	Sunday																			
8	191¼	69½	68⅝	86¼	100	100½	20⅜	5¼	213½	12	7	—	75½	—	68¼	—	99¾	68¼	16 12 0	87
9	191	69½	69	86½	100	100⅞	20⅜	5¼	213¾	12	8	—	75¼	—	68⅜	—	100	68½	16 12 0	87
10	192	69⅝	69⅛	86½	101	101	20⅜	5½	214	11	7	—	75¾	69¼	—	—	100	69⅛	16 14 0	87
11	191¾	70	69½	86½	100¼	100⅞	20⅜	5½	214	12	6	—	75¾	69½	—	—	100¼	69⅜	16 14 0	87
12	192	70	69¼	87	100½	101	20⅜	5½	215	11	8	—	75¾	69½	—	—	100½	69⅜	16 14 0	87
13	192	70¼	69⅜	87⅛	100½	101⅛	20⅜	5⅝	214¾	11	8	—	—	—	—	—	100½	69½	16 14 0	87
14	Sunday																			
15	—	70⅛	69⅜	87⅛	100¾	101⅝	20⅝	5⅝	—	11	8	—	—	—	—	—	100⅞	69⅜	16 14 0	87
16	191¾	70⅛	69½	87½	101	102	20⅝	5⅝	215	—	7	—	—	—	69½	—	101	69¼	16 14 0	87
17	192	69⅞	69½	87¼	100⅞	101½	20½	5½	214¾	11	5	—	74½	—	—	—	100¾	68⅞	16 14 0	87
18	192	69⅝	69⅜	87	100½	101½	20⅜	5⅝	214½	11	6	—	74½	—	—	—	100½	69¼	16 15 0	87
19	191	69⅜	68⅞	86	99½	100⅞	20⅛	5⅝	213½	11	5	—	74½	—	—	—	100	68⅞	16 16 0	87
20	190⅝	69¼	68⅝	86⅜	100¼	101⅛	20⅛	5⅝	212	—	2	—	74½	—	—	—	100¼	68	16 16 0	87
21	Sunday																			
22	190⅝	69¼	68⅛	86⅜	100⅞	101	20⅛	5⅝	213	—	2	—	74½	—	—	—	100	68⅛	16 16 0	87
23	190⅜	69⅛	68⅛	86¼	99½	101	20⅛	5⅝	213½	—	1	—	74½	—	—	—	100⅛	68	16 17 0	87
24	190⅜	69⅛	68¼	86⅜	100⅛	101¼	20⅛	5⅝	213¾	—	1	—	74¾	—	—	—	100	68⅛	16 17 0	87
25	190⅜	69¼	68¼	86½	100⅛	101	20⅛	5⅝	213	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100⅛	68¼	16 17 0	87
26	190	69¼	68⅛	86⅛	99½	101¼	20⅛	5⅝	213½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	68¼	16 17 0	87

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J. BRANSCOMB and Co. Stock-Brokers, at the Lucky Lottery Office, Holbourn.